
Occupational Wage Survey

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Introduction 1/

The New York area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted occupational wage surveys during early 1951. 2/ Occupations that are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis. Cross-industry methods of sampling were thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables 1 through 4) separate data have been provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions.

Occupations that are characteristic of particular, important, local industries have been studied as heretofore on an industry basis, within the framework of the community survey. 3/ Union scales are presented in lieu of (or supplementing) occupational earnings for several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are indicative of prevailing pay practice. Data have also been collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation and sick leave allowances, paid holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

New York City

New York, the Nation's largest city and seat of the United Nations, was in a flourishing state of economic activity in April 1951. Factory employment stood at a near-record high of almost 1 million workers. Department store sales were 7 percent above the previous year, nearly 3 million tons of shipping passed through the country's busiest port during the month, and 2,025 new dwelling units were started. Wages and prices of goods and services were at peak levels during the period.

Labor and Industry in New York City

The five boroughs comprising New York City contain the world's largest concentrated population of over 7½ million people. Total employment, including government, approximated 3 million in April 1951.

Of the estimated 1 million workers in New York manufacturing establishments, more than two-thirds were employed in nondurable goods industries. The most important among these was apparel manufacturing with over 300,000 employees. An additional 119,000 were engaged in printing and publishing, and over 80,000 worked in food manufacturing and processing industries. Among durable goods industries, metalworking establishments accounted for about a third of the 305,000 workers. Establishments manufacturing machinery, other than electrical, employed about 36,000 workers.

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2/ Other areas studied are: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco-Oakland. Similar studies were conducted in 1950 in Buffalo, Denver, Philadelphia, and San Francisco-Oakland.

3/ See Appendix A for discussion of scope and method of survey.

In New York, world-famed as a shopping center, nearly 387,000 persons were employed in retail stores in April 1951. About 270,000 additional workers were found in wholesale outlets. Banking, insurance, and real estate firms, comprising the city's equally famous financial community, had close to 300,000 workers. A labor force of 276,000 was utilized in transportation (other than railroads), communication, and other public utilities. Firms supplying personal and business services, technical services, and entertainment gave employment to 322,000 workers. Central offices of more than 600 firms having branch establishments throughout the country are concentrated in New York. They employed over 96,000 persons.

Labor organizations represented nearly four out of five plant workers in the industries and establishment size groups studied. The extent of organization varied among the major industry divisions. In the utilities division over nine-tenths of the plant workers were employed in establishments having written contracts with unions. In manufacturing industries the proportion was about nine-tenths, and in retail trade over one-half. The degree of unionization among office workers was considerably less than among plant workers. Slightly more than one-eighth were employed in firms having union contracts covering office workers. Few union agreements covering office workers were negotiated in wholesale trade, finance, insurance, and real estate and service industries. However, over two-thirds of the office workers in the utilities division and over two-fifths in retail trade were organized.

Occupational Wage Structure

Collective bargaining in 1950 resulted in very few general wage increases before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Those settlements which were concluded emphasized non-wage benefits, such as pension, health, and welfare plans. During the early spring of 1950, for example, pension plans were written into contracts covering about 28,000 gas and electrical utilities workers, while 8,000 New York bricklayers became the first in their craft anywhere in the United States to obtain a pension fund.

Bargaining action increased sharply after July, however, with the acceleration of inflationary forces and the anticipation of the imposition of wage controls. Twelve thousand building service employees were the first large group to achieve a substantial wage gain. The number of general wage increases granted in the final quarter of 1950 was particularly large. In October, increases of more than 6 percent were given in the maritime industry. Soon thereafter a gain of 12½ cents an hour was made by more than 30,000 men's clothing workers, and 39,000 women's coat and suit workers received increases ranging up to \$5 a week. These were followed by an 8½-percent "package" increase for 66,000 women's dress workers. About 24,000 utilities workers received a 5-cent increase in December.

January brought further gains for large numbers of workers. Among these were a 10-cent increase for 5,000 employees in the women's higher-priced footwear industry, gains ranging from 10 cents to 12½ cents for 8,200 employees of the city's privately-owned bus lines, and increases for 20,000 laundry employees amounting to 7½ cents for inside workers, and \$4 to \$5 a week for drivers and helpers. For the entire post-Korean period, the average across-the-board wage increase for plant workers in New York City was approximately 9 cents an hour, with the majority ranging from 7 cents to 10½ cents.

Approximately three out of four plant and office workers were employed in establishments having formalized rate structures. Slightly more than a third of the plant workers were employed in plants having a single rate for each job, whereas two-fifths worked in plants where rate ranges were established for each occupation. Nearly all clerical rate structures examined were in the form of rate ranges. No formal rate plans existed in establishments employing approximately one-fourth of all workers studied. In these firms each worker was paid according to individual merit or other considerations rather than on a job basis.

In the following discussion of wages, two main occupational groupings are distinguished: (1) cross-industry occupations, such as office clerical occupations; professional and technical occupations; maintenance occupations; and custodial, warehousing, and shipping occupations; and (2) characteristic industry occupations. The first group of occupations was studied on a cross-industry basis from employer payroll records. These occupations are usually found in all or a number of industries. In general, the characteristic industry occupations are peculiar to a specific industry. As indicated below, straight-time average rates or earnings are shown for some industries; union scales are shown for others.

Cross-Industry Occupations

Office clerical occupations--Of the 26 office occupations in which women's salaries were studied, 22 showed average weekly earnings higher than \$45 (table 1). Among the largest occupational groups of women office workers studied, average weekly earnings for secretaries were \$62.50, general stenographers received \$49.50, and routine typists received \$41. Average salaries were concentrated in the narrow range between \$47 and \$52 a week for 15 occupations such as Comptometer operators, accounting clerks, general clerks, and switchboard operators. The lowest paying office jobs reported for women were those of routine file clerk and office girl, who averaged \$38 and \$35.50, respectively. The highest paid women employees studied received \$65 per week as hand bookkeepers. For one-third of the jobs studied the highest average salaries were received by employees of central offices. A generally high level of clerical earnings was also found in wholesale trade and transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Highest average salaries for men office workers were those of private secretaries and hand bookkeepers. These groups received \$74.50 and \$73.50, respectively. Office boys, at \$35.50, were the lowest paid. Clerks' salaries averaged \$60 a week, with accounting clerks receiving \$59; payroll clerks, \$62.50; and order clerks, \$63. The level of earnings for men in offices of manufacturing plants was generally higher than in nonmanufacturing industries.

Average weekly salaries of New York City office workers in April 1951 were generally between 4 and 10 percent higher than those reported in comparable jobs studied in the Bureau's previous salary survey of February 1950. The most common increases reported were from \$1.50 to \$3 per week.

Professional and technical occupations--Industrial registered nurses averaged \$64.50 a week in April 1951 in New York City (table 2). The average earnings for men working as draftsmen ranged from \$114.50 for chief draftsmen to \$62 per week for junior draftsmen.

Maintenance and power plant occupations--Among such skilled maintenance employees as carpenters, millwrights, mechanics, pipe fitters, and sheet-metal workers, average hourly earnings ranged from \$1.81 to \$1.87. Machinists and electricians averaged \$1.92 an hour. Hourly earnings of maintenance trades helpers averaged \$1.42 (table 3).

Stationary engineers, responsible for the operation of equipment supplying power, heat, refrigeration, or air conditioning, received average earnings of \$1.95, somewhat higher than those received by maintenance craftsmen. Stationary boiler firemen averaged \$1.58 in April 1951.

Custodial, warehousing, and shipping occupations--Among custodial occupations, which are relatively unskilled, average hourly earnings were \$1.20 for watchmen; \$1.22 for janitors, porters, and cleaners, and \$1.37 for guards. Women cleaners received \$1.07 an hour. Shipping-and-receiving clerks averaged \$1.42 an hour, 1 cent more than employees who handled shipping only and 3 cents an hour more than those who handled receiving only.

The average pay for hand truckers and stock handlers was \$1.44 an hour, whereas power truckers averaged \$1.71, or 27 cents more. Truck drivers on medium sized trucks averaged \$1.77 an hour and those driving heavy trucks received \$1.96 (table 4).

Characteristic Industry Occupations

Straight-time average earnings

Following the practice for the cross-industry occupations previously discussed, the wage or salary information for the following 11 industries reflects straight-time earnings derived from employer payroll records.

Men's and boys' suits and coats--Average earnings for men employed in most of the job categories studied in the men's clothing industry exceeded \$1.90 an hour. Payment on an incentive basis is prevalent in the industry, with the result that earnings of more than \$3 an hour were reported for many individual workers. Men employed as sewing-machine operators averaged \$1.93 working on trousers and \$2.14 working on coats. Hand finish pressers of coats also earned \$2.14 on the average; machine finish pressers earned \$2.11. Cutters and markers averaged \$2.48 an hour.

Women employed in coat fabrication as hand sewers averaged \$1.47 sewing buttons, \$1.55 making buttonholes, and \$1.27 in finishing operations. Hand sewers working on trousers averaged \$1.36 an hour. Women machine operators sewing coats received \$1.64 an hour and those sewing trousers received \$1.59 (table 5).

Women's and misses' dresses--In August 1950, data were collected for the New York City women's and misses' dress industry, in which the preponderance of establishments are organized by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL). Average hourly earnings ranged from 97 cents for thread trimmers to \$3.02 an hour for hand pressers (table 6). Hand sewers averaged \$1.45. Sewing-machine operators working on the section system, whereby each operator fabricates only part of a garment, averaged \$1.39. Those working on a single hand or tailor system averaged \$2.02. Cutters and markers averaged \$2.54 an hour. These data do not reflect the following wage increases which became effective in union shops December 18, 1950: 6½-percent increase in all piece rates; weekly increases of \$5 for cutters and graders; \$4 for sample makers, drapers and special machine operators; and \$3 for examiners, pinkers, and cleaners.

Men's and boys' dress shirts and nightwear--Men employed as sewing-machine operators averaged \$1.35. Women sewing-machine operators averaged \$1.20 (table 7). Women making buttonholes and sewing buttons by machine received \$1.17 and \$1.04, respectively. Thread trimmers were the lowest-paid group of women workers, averaging 90 cents an hour. Data reported relate to a November 1950 payroll period; however, no general wage changes were reported in the industry between that date and April 1951.

Paints and varnishes--Varnish makers averaged \$1.74 an hour in New York City in March 1951 (table 8). The largest group studied were mixers whose average earnings were \$1.49 an hour. Lowest earnings for men workers among the jobs studied were reported for labelers and packers, and hand truckers at \$1.42 an hour.

Women's cement process shoes--Hourly earnings as of September 1950 for selected occupations in plants manufacturing women's conventional lasted cement-process footwear are presented in table 9. Early in 1951 more than half the firms studied granted an increase of 10 cents an hour to all plant workers. Average hourly earnings for a majority of the jobs studied were over \$2, with machine edge trimmers receiving \$2.55, hand vamp and whole shoe cutters, making \$2.30, and fancy stitchers earnings \$2.22. Treers averaged \$1.93 per hour.

Children's stitchdown shoes--Data reported in table 10 for this portion of the footwear industry relate to a September 1950 payroll period. Since the survey date, all firms studied gave a 10 cent hourly across-the-board increase. Thread lasters earnings \$2.17 per hour were the highest paid among the men workers studied in September 1950. Other average earnings reported for men included \$1.83 for machine vamp and whole shoe cutters, \$1.89 for Goodyear stitchers, \$2.01 for fancy stitchers, and \$1.83 for vampers. Average hourly earnings of women in the jobs studied ranged from \$1.45 for fancy stitchers, to 98 cents for floor girls.

Machinery industries--Data shown for machinery industries relate to a January 1951 pay period (table 11). Only 4 of the 41 firms studied granted general wage increases since the survey date. Assemblers constituted the largest occupational group studied, with class A workers earning \$1.94 an hour, class B \$1.72, and class C \$1.34. The highest average hourly pay among the jobs studied was \$2.03 for tool-and-die makers in jobbing shops. The average hourly earnings for top grade men among operators of machine tools, such as drill presses and engine lathes, ranged between \$1.84 and \$1.96; for the next highest skill level, between \$1.53 and \$1.69; and for workers on routine repetitive operations, between \$1.27 and \$1.36.

Banking--Men employed as tellers in New York banks averaged more than \$60 a week in April 1951, with note tellers receiving \$67.50; savings tellers, \$66; commercial tellers, \$65.50; and all-around tellers, \$61 (table 12). Guards earned \$54 and cleaners earned \$51 a week. Women operating proof machines averaged \$45 a week, and those handling a limited sequence of operations on a bookkeeping machine received \$42. Average weekly salaries for stenographers and copy typists were \$49 and \$39.50, respectively.

Insurance carriers--The highest average weekly salary reported among the jobs studied in insurance companies (table 13) was the \$66 received by men hand bookkeepers. Tabulating-machine operators, the largest group of men workers, received \$50.50 per week. The bulk of the employees studied were women whose earnings ranged from \$36.50 for routine file clerks to \$60.50 for secretaries. Copy typists, with average weekly earnings of \$40, were the largest occupational group studied. Another large group of workers were general stenographers whose salaries averaged \$47.

Power laundries--Hourly earnings for most of the women in the jobs studied were under \$1. The largest occupational group studied, machine flatwork finishers, averaged 85 cents per hour (table 14). The highest paid group of women workers were machine shirt pressers at \$1.04 an hour. Men employed as retail receiving clerks and identifiers received \$1.09 an hour, while extractor operators averaged \$1.12 and machine washers, \$1.41.

Auto repair shops--Hourly earnings for class A automobile mechanics averaged \$1.87. Those on simpler jobs received \$1.46. Body repairmen averaged \$1.93 and automotive electricians earned \$1.94 per hour. The only jobs studied in which workers averaged less than \$1.45 an hour were greasers at \$1.26 and automobile washers at \$1.20 (table 15).

Union Wage Scales

The information reported for the following nine industries relates to the minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. The union scales and hours reported were those in effect April 1, 1951.

Bakeries--Union wage scales in the New York bakeries varied both by agreement and type of product baked (table 16). Minimum rates in hand shops for foremen, first hands, mixers and oven workers baking bread and cake ranged from \$1.894 to \$2.10. In machine shops, the scale for foremen, mixers, and ovenmen ranged from \$1.62 to \$2.18 per hour. In Hebrew bake shops, hourly rates for first hands ranged from \$2.133 to \$2.50 in hand shops and from \$2.125 to \$2.268 in machine shops. Most agreements specified 40 as the maximum straight-time hours per week. However, some agreements provided for overtime after 42, 45, or 48 hours.

Building construction--Basic hourly rates for typical journeymen construction workers in April 1951 were: for painters, \$2.60; for carpenters, glaziers, lathers, plumbers and roofers, \$3.00; for electricians, \$3.20; and for bricklayers, \$3.25; (table 17). Building laborers received a union wage of \$2.15 an hour. Rates effective in Manhattan generally prevailed in the other boroughs of New York City, though plumbers and painters received an additional 10 and 15 cents an hour, respectively, in Brooklyn and Queens. Lathers, plasterers, and plasterers' helpers were paid overtime after 30 hours per week. The other trades worked at straight-time for either 35 or 40 hours.

Building service employees--The highest minimum rate reported for unionized building service employees was \$73 per week for window washers and the lowest was \$42 for charwomen. The basic weekly wage under other union contracts varied with the size and type of building (table 18). The union scales prevailing in office buildings were higher than those in apartment or loft buildings. The basic weekly scales in the largest office buildings were \$64.83 for handymen, \$62.83 for starters; and \$58.83 for elevator operators and porters. A weekly schedule of 40 hours was provided by union agreement in office and loft buildings, whereas a 48-hour week prevailed in apartment houses.

Local transit operating employees--Union rates for subway conductors varied, according to length-of-service and position worked, from \$1.46 to \$1.56 in April 1951. Motormen with 1 year of service received \$1.70. Operators of street cars (which have largely been replaced by busses) received \$1.66 after 1 year of service. Most union contracts provided that bus drivers reach the top of the wage scale after 2 years of service. Top rates varied from \$1.55 to \$1.775 for drivers of the famous Fifth Avenue double-deck busses (table 19).

Malt liquors--Brewers and bottlers received minimum weekly wages of \$79.50 in New York City in April 1951. The same pay scale was also provided for maintenance and automobile mechanics and platform men. A basic workweek of 37 1/2 hours was indicated for these occupations. Engineers and firemen, who worked at straight-time for 40 hours, received \$101.50 and \$84.50, respectively (table 20).

Motortruck drivers and helpers--Union scales for motortruck drivers varied by the size of truck and materials transported (table 21). Drivers of trucks carrying heavy or bulky items generally received relatively high pay, such as \$1.90 for beer truck drivers, \$2.00 for drivers of dump trucks and concrete-mixer trucks used in building construction, and \$1.844 an hour for drivers operating fuel oil and coal trucks. Somewhat lower hourly scales were found for drivers engaged in lighter hauling such as clothing delivery (\$1.375) and department store delivery (\$1.575). Railway express drivers received \$1.775 an hour. Most contracts provided for a maximum workweek of 40 hours at straight-time rates.

Ocean transport--Among offshore unlicensed maritime personnel, the basic monthly wages for deck and engine-room occupations were higher on many tankers than for similar jobs on dry cargo and passenger vessels (table 22).

The union scales for ordinary seamen and able seamen of dry cargo and passenger vessels were \$213.79 and \$248.41 per month, respectively. Rates for comparable jobs on tankers were \$220.09 and \$251.55.

Monthly rates for day men in the engine room department of dry cargo and passenger vessels were \$283.01 for deck engineers, \$314.48 for unlicensed junior engineers, and \$395.66 for electricians. These same rates applied to electricians and unlicensed junior engineers on tankers. For standing watch, the union scale was \$248.41 for oilers and watertenders on dry cargo and passenger vessels, \$3.14 less than the scale on tankers.

In the stewards department, rates ranged from \$651.78 per month for chief stewards on class 1 passenger vessels to \$213.79 for messmen on all types of vessels.

The maximum number of hours at straight-time rates at sea are fixed at 44 for daymen of the deck department and engine-room department, and 48 for watch men and stewards. At sea, the watch standers and stewards normally work a 56-hour week, receiving overtime pay for 8 hours (Sunday). In port, all men receive overtime rates for work on Saturday and Sunday.

Printing--Union scales for bindery women in book and job shops in New York City ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.233 an hour. Bookbinders engaged in unskilled machine operations received 95 cents an hour. However, most other bindery occupations were relatively skilled and were paid rates in excess of \$2 an hour. Union scales in printing occupations were \$2.483 for hand compositors, \$3.29 for photoengravers, and \$2.513 for most cylinder pressmen.

In newspaper work, hourly rates for day work were \$2.828 for hand compositors, \$3.06 for photoengravers, \$2.085 for mailers, and \$2.713 for web pressmen (table 23).

Stevedoring--On the New York City docks the hourly scale for longshoremen handling general cargo was \$2 in April 1951. Differentials were paid for handling difficult or dangerous cargo and ranged from an additional 5 cents per hour for bulk cargo to \$1.90 per hour for explosives (table 24).

Minimum Entrance Rates

Established minimum entrance rates for the employment of inexperienced plant workers were included in the formalized rate structure in New York firms employing over nine-tenths of the plant workers in all industries (table 25). Although entrance rates set by individual establishments ranged from less than 50 cents to more than \$1.50 an hour, 75 cents was the minimum rate in firms furnishing nearly one-fourth of the total employment. The 75-cent rate was also the lowest reported for establishments in manufacturing and wholesale trade. Minimum entrance rates of less than 75 cents an hour were found in retail trade establishments employing about a tenth of the plant workers in that industry, and in service firms employing a third of the workers in the services studied. About two-fifths of all plant workers were employed in establishments having formal entrance rates ranging between 75 cents and \$1 per hour.

Supplementary Wage Practices

Shift Differentials

Extra-shift operations, generally second shifts, accounted for an eighth of all production workers employed in manufacturing. Two-thirds of these workers were employed in nondurable goods industries. Almost all manufacturing establishments paid shift differentials, commonly a cents-per-hour differential over day-shift rates. However, a percentage differential was paid to nearly all extra-shift workers in machinery industries, and to more than half of these workers in all durable goods industries combined.

In nondurable goods industries a 5 cents-per-hour differential was paid to a third of the extra-shift workers, and a differential of 10 cents or more per hour was given to all others. In durable goods industries, the prevailing differential was 10 percent or more of the day rate (table 26).

Scheduled Workweek

Four-fifths of the women office workers in all industries were on a scheduled workweek of less than 40 hours, with nearly half on a 35-hour weekly schedule. The highest proportion working a 40-hour weekly schedule were employed in durable-goods manufacturing industries, retail trade, and services (table 27). The typical workweek for plant workers in all industries was 40 hours. However, a fifth of the plant workers, found chiefly in manufacturing, retail trade, and public utilities, had scheduled workweeks of more than 40 hours.

Paid Holidays

Provisions for paid holidays were in effect for practically all office workers and for approximately nine-tenths of the plant workers. About two-thirds of the office workers were in firms that provided from 9 to 12 paid holidays a year, whereas a majority of plant workers were in firms that provided from 6 to 8 holidays (table 28). On a broad industry basis, the largest number of paid holidays were provided in the finance, insurance, and real estate

group, where most office workers received 11 or 12 holidays a year, and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities, where almost half of all workers were entitled to 11 holidays annually.

Paid Vacations

Virtually all office workers and most of the plant workers in New York City were employed in firms allowing vacations with pay after a year of service. Nine out of ten office workers were in establishments that granted 2 weeks' vacation after 1 year, compared to about 4 out of 10 plant workers who were entitled to the same vacation period (table 29). Half of the plant workers received 1 week after 1 year of service, but after 2 years more than half the plant workers were granted 2 weeks. After 15 years of service, establishments providing paid vacations of 3 weeks or more accounted for 2 out of every 3 office workers as contrasted to 1 out of every 3 plant workers.

Paid Sick Leave

Formal provisions for paid sick leave after 1 year of service were provided by establishments employing over a fourth of the office workers and almost a fifth of the plant workers (table 30). The number of days of pay granted to employees for absence due to sickness varied among firms and among industrial groupings. A larger proportion of office workers than plant workers were granted 10 or more days' sick leave after 1 year of service. The most liberal plans were provided for workers in central offices.

Although the percentage of all workers employed in firms granting paid sick leave rose only slightly as the length of service increased, the percentage employed in transportation, communication, and other public utilities rose until it covered two-thirds of the office workers and a third of the plant workers after 15 years of service. Certain firms in all industrial divisions provided paid sick leave after 6 months of service; in all industries combined, these firms employed a fifth of the office workers and about an eighth of the plant workers.

Nonproduction Bonuses

Almost half of the office workers and nearly three-tenths of the plant workers in New York City received some type of nonproduction bonus, with the Christmas or year-end bonus predominating (table 31). The industry group with the highest proportion of workers receiving nonproduction bonuses was finance, insurance, and real estate, with about three-fifths of the office workers receiving such bonuses. Almost half of the nonoffice workers in retail trade received nonproduction bonuses.

Insurance and Pension Plans

Over 90 percent of the office workers and 80 percent of the plant workers were in establishments having some form of insurance or pension plan financed either wholly or in part by the employer. Life insurance, the most popular type of benefit plan reported, was provided by firms employing nearly 85 percent of the office workers and 70 percent of the plant workers. Health insurance was available in establishments accounting for over half of both the plant and office worker employment.

Retirement pension plans covered a much higher proportion of the office than of the plant employees. Sixty-five percent of the office workers surveyed in the New York area were in establishments having pension plans as contrasted with 37 percent of the plant workers so covered. The industry groups with the highest proportion of workers covered were transportation, communication, and other public utilities; central offices; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Lowest coverage for plant workers prevailed in the service industries and for office workers in durable goods manufacturing industries (table 32).

Table 1.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average weekly earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly sched- uled hours	Weekly earn- ings	Under \$ 30.00	\$ 30.00 and under 32.50	32.50 35.00	35.00 37.50	37.50 40.00	40.00 42.50	42.50 45.00	45.00 47.50	47.50 50.00	50.00 52.50	52.50 55.00	55.00 57.50	57.50 60.00	60.00 62.50	62.50 65.00	65.00 67.50	67.50 70.00	70.00 72.50	72.50 75.00	75.00 80.00	80.00 85.00	85.00 90.00	90.00 95.00	95.00 100.00	\$ 100.00 and over			
Men - Continued																															
Clerks, file, class A 2/	263	38.0	\$55.50	-	-	2	2	2	33	28	19	7	13	21	22	25	26	1	3	3	10	20	23	3	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	30	38.5	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	5	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/	226	38.0	55.50	-	-	2	2	2	30	27	15	3	7	16	19	23	26	-	3	3	7	19	22	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	46	37.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	19	22	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance **	155	38.5	52.00	-	-	2	2	2	30	26	15	1	2	-	18	19	12	-	2	3	2	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, file, class B	591	37.5	39.50	55	42	65	118	51	103	21	52	13	20	16	12	-	20	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	60	36.0	46.50	-	2	-	9	3	16	1	2	-	-	14	9	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/	493	37.5	38.50	55	40	65	96	48	75	16	46	11	18	2	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance **	270	37.0	36.50	50	39	38	63	45	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	41	38.0	40.50	5	-	5	2	-	5	10	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Central offices	38	36.5	41.50	-	-	-	13	-	12	4	4	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, general	3,186	37.5	63.00	-	12	27	23	30	67	61	159	87	256	125	234	211	280	209	340	116	229	131	206	109	155	42	23	54			
Manufacturing	367	38.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	18	4	14	36	10	53	10	33	8	82	19	11	8	3	12	13	3	24	6	-	-			
Durable goods	169	39.0	55.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	21	2	38	2	26	6	44	-	1	-	-	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	198	37.5	61.50	-	-	-	-	17	2	4	15	8	15	8	7	2	38	19	10	8	3	-	9	3	24	6	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/	2,080	37.5	63.50	-	12	27	23	12	53	29	79	53	162	85	137	141	156	146	225	99	158	78	143	80	84	23	21	54			
Wholesale trade	752	37.5	68.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	10	75	44	36	60	43	90	52	11	50	47	59	47	47	6	12	45			
Retail trade	170	37.0	57.50	-	-	1	-	2	6	12	27	6	15	-	26	-	15	2	27	-	9	-	9	-	11	2	-	-			
Finance **	743	37.0	62.00	-	-	8	17	10	38	7	19	26	34	21	61	74	62	19	105	66	55	22	26	31	16	10	7	9			
Services	210	37.5	56.50	-	12	18	6	-	9	1	4	7	33	6	6	-	33	14	20	6	6	5	5	2	10	5	2	-			
Central offices	739	37.5	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	44	24	41	30	64	62	42	44	104	9	68	41	50	26	47	13	2	-			
Clerks, order	1,828	38.0	63.00	-	-	18	2	47	69	85	93	80	107	57	201	109	118	112	100	35	77	36	82	232	135	11	12	10			
Manufacturing	255	37.5	57.50	-	-	-	2	4	9	-	55	7	35	3	39	6	15	16	10	4	9	4	8	19	2	7	1	-			
Durable goods	63	37.5	55.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	23	-	1	-	-	3	14	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods	192	37.5	58.50	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	32	7	34	3	39	3	1	15	8	3	7	-	7	18	-	7	1	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/	1,347	38.0	64.00	-	-	18	-	43	50	67	30	68	59	46	143	86	87	96	67	23	42	32	61	186	124	3	10	6			
Wholesale trade	631	37.5	57.50	-	-	-	-	17	28	65	18	36	32	36	132	55	43	38	30	13	18	22	9	8	22	3	-	6			
Finance **	565	39.5	72.50	-	-	18	-	18	18	-	-	18	-	10	5	30	20	23	35	10	20	10	45	175	100	-	10	-			
Central offices	226	37.0	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	8	5	13	8	19	17	16	-	23	8	26	-	13	27	9	1	1	4			
Clerks, payroll	863	38.0	62.50	-	5	-	5	9	22	13	71	58	104	33	67	35	60	35	35	27	78	27	60	31	28	44	9	7			
Manufacturing	332	38.0	58.00	-	5	-	5	5	9	3	36	8	74	6	36	13	15	4	15	7	29	2	50	5	4	-	1	-			
Durable goods	109	38.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	10	8	23	2	-	5	7	-	10	6	1	2	25	3	-	-	1	-			
Nondurable goods	223	38.0	57.00	-	5	-	5	5	5	1	26	-	51	4	36	8	8	4	5	1	28	-	25	2	4	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	428	38.5	62.50	-	-	-	-	4	10	9	33	48	26	17	17	20	45	29	4	19	46	17	5	24	23	26	-	6			
Public utilities *	153	38.0	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	22	6	6	1	6	13	17	2	13	11	8	3	17	2	10	-	-			
Wholesale trade	37	37.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	10	13	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	76	39.5	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	8	-	-	5	-	5	6	-	3	18	3	-	-	13	-	-	-			
Finance **	79	37.5	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	15	-	2	4	10	3	2	-	2	6	2	2	8	11	-	6			
Services	83	38.5	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	5	5	12	3	11	7	-	4	-	-	15	-	-	5	-	5	-	-			
Central offices	103	36.5	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	4	10	14	2	-	2	16	1	3	8	5	2	1	18	8	1			

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 1.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued
(Average weekly earnings $\frac{1}{2}$ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly sched- ured hours	Weekly earnings	Under \$ 30.00	\$ 30.00 and under 32.50	\$ 32.50	\$ 35.00	\$ 37.50	\$ 40.00	\$ 42.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 47.50	\$ 50.00	\$ 52.50	\$ 55.00	\$ 57.50	\$ 60.00	\$ 62.50	\$ 65.00	\$ 67.50	\$ 70.00	\$ 72.50	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00 and over			
Men - Continued																															
Duplicating-machine operators	580	37.0	\$46.00	22	24	19	39	44	74	59	94	41	34	35	13	24	22	-	12	10	8	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	82	38.0	47.00	-	-	2	10	1	10	10	21	6	-	3	4	12	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durable goods	23	38.0	41.00	-	-	-	8	-	8	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	59	38.0	49.00	-	-	2	2	1	2	7	19	6	-	3	2	12	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	411	37.0	46.00	22	20	15	27	19	51	46	67	30	23	19	7	12	21	-	11	10	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities *	26	39.5	57.50	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	96	38.0	47.00	-	4	3	-	-	13	32	22	-	3	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	20	37.0	45.00	-	-	2	-	2	5	-	1	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance **	101	36.0	47.50	-	2	-	8	9	7	8	19	17	3	12	3	2	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	168	37.5	43.00	22	14	10	17	7	25	5	20	6	13	5	-	2	6	-	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Central offices	87	35.5	44.50	-	4	2	2	24	13	3	6	5	11	13	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Office boys	5,739	37.0	35.50	501	1,430	954	1,226	572	494	137	197	76	46	20	30	20	20	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	640	37.0	35.50	46	146	112	143	104	31	6	24	15	-	3	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durable goods	164	38.5	34.50	1	65	33	35	3	10	5	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	476	36.0	36.00	45	81	79	108	101	21	1	13	15	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	3,810	37.0	35.00	355	1,038	686	824	282	359	64	111	45	34	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities *	371	37.0	35.00	48	69	141	27	12	40	13	5	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	1,238	37.0	36.00	72	320	211	275	57	175	22	54	21	23	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	230	37.5	33.50	36	33	76	36	24	18	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance **	1,063	36.5	35.00	109	267	157	256	132	71	10	48	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	908	37.5	33.50	90	349	101	230	57	55	14	4	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Central offices	1,289	36.5	37.50	100	246	156	259	186	104	67	62	16	12	7	26	12	20	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Secretaries	389	37.0	74.50	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	8	31	33	8	46	25	23	10	34	31	39	18	13	16	39	5		
Manufacturing	57	37.0	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	5	2	1	-	7	-	1	2	13	4	7	1	-	-		
Durable goods	23	39.0	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	1	7	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	34	36.0	76.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	1	-	7	-	1	5	3	-	1	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/	141	38.0	67.50	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	17	19	4	28	16	10	8	-	3	9	2	1	3	10		
Public utilities *	22	36.5	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	56	38.5	65.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	2	21	15	6	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-		
Services	33	38.0	61.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	4	11	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-		
Central offices	191	36.5	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	9	12	3	18	2	13	1	32	15	26	9	11	13	24	-		
Stenographers, general 2/	268	37.5	54.50	-	-	-	10	3	2	2	36	27	31	16	48	16	36	3	18	12	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/	133	38.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	22	1	22	5	35	1	27	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance **	84	38.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	20	1	19	3	10	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Central offices	118	37.0	54.00	-	-	-	10	-	2	-	12	25	8	11	12	13	2	3	2	11	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Tabulating-machine operators	1,371	37.0	58.00	-	12	10	34	45	87	104	88	77	127	71	76	42	116	37	94	48	45	43	84	55	47	22	7	-	-		
Manufacturing	81	37.5	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	15	7	6	8	-	10	2	1	4	12	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durable goods	45	38.5	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	6	8	-	6	2	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	36	36.5	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/	1,010	37.0	55.50	-	12	10	34	44	85	85	73	54	98	60	53	24	71	17	86	29	27	31	57	27	29	2	2	-	-		
Public utilities *	51	37.0	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	6	6	-	-	3	-	3	7	4	8	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	72	38.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	14	5	8	5	18	-	10	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance **	736	36.5	51.50	-	12	10	29	44	84	80	65	35	77	53	44	14	48	8	55	17	12	11	29	-	7	-	2	-	-		
Services	16	37.0	51.00	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Central offices	280	36.5	67.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	19	5	8	22	5	15	18	35	18	7	15	6	12	22	28	18	20	5	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 1.--OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average weekly earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly sched- uled hours	Weekly earn- ings	Under \$ 30.00	\$ 30.00 and under 32.50	32.50	35.00	37.50	40.00	42.50	45.00	47.50	50.00	52.50	55.00	57.50	60.00	62.50	65.00	67.50	70.00	72.50	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	\$ 100.00 and over		
Men - Continued																															
Typists, class B 2/	283	38.0	\$45.50	-	-	7	18	30	48	20	40	68	10	21	11	-	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	34	38.0	46.00	-	-	2	2	4	1	3	5	8	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/	204	38.0	45.00	-	-	5	16	26	44	12	30	38	8	15	-	-	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities *	19	36.0	45.00	-	-	-	1	4	3	1	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	35	37.5	41.50	-	-	-	10	5	4	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Women																															
Billers, machine (billing machine)	2,257	37.0	48.50	-	5	-	79	109	304	342	342	200	319	84	200	86	52	50	27	11	18	6	20	-	2	1	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	445	37.0	47.50	-	-	-	13	38	88	25	65	69	71	15	25	9	11	-	8	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durable goods	125	39.5	46.50	-	-	-	11	-	37	2	20	13	18	9	6	1	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	320	36.5	47.50	-	-	-	2	38	51	23	45	56	53	6	19	8	10	-	2	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,583	37.0	48.50	-	5	-	66	71	214	251	251	125	194	55	157	63	33	41	15	9	8	4	19	-	2	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities *	71	37.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	13	-	16	3	4	4	2	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	740	37.0	50.00	-	-	-	40	25	66	66	99	62	99	39	127	53	18	23	3	5	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	145	37.5	43.50	-	-	-	5	8	45	33	30	9	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance **	442	36.0	48.50	-	2	-	8	22	62	84	68	47	57	12	24	6	13	4	12	4	7	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	-		
Services	185	39.5	43.50	-	3	-	13	15	41	55	41	7	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Central offices	229	36.5	51.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	66	26	6	54	14	18	14	8	9	4	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) 2/	1,212	36.5	52.00	-	-	8	22	18	66	79	95	112	200	176	180	90	139	6	1	-	3	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	88	37.5	51.50	-	-	-	2	-	14	1	11	12	15	5	9	8	4	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/	1,103	36.0	52.00	-	-	8	20	18	52	66	80	96	185	171	171	82	135	6	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	253	37.5	50.50	-	-	2	12	14	18	53	32	26	10	30	22	26	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance **	185	36.5	45.00	-	-	8	18	6	34	43	20	9	9	36	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	98	38.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	11	31	-	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bookkeepers, hand	1,499	37.5	65.00	-	-	-	-	4	7	35	82	14	131	88	110	53	206	49	126	46	131	24	181	64	81	44	5	18			
Manufacturing	467	37.5	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	34	-	55	37	34	2	80	17	38	4	30	-	53	11	44	3	-	8			
Durable goods	140	38.5	69.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2	36	-	30	4	8	-	27	2	15	-	-	5			
Nondurable goods	327	37.0	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	34	-	55	26	34	-	44	17	8	-	22	-	26	9	29	3	-	3			
Nonmanufacturing	933	37.5	65.50	-	-	-	-	4	7	12	40	10	70	45	69	34	121	31	76	42	101	24	128	34	37	34	5	9			
Public utilities *	104	36.5	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	7	1	5	42	-	14	1	14	4	-	7			
Wholesale trade	208	37.5	66.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	23	12	75	-	4	-	13	-	40	13	-	19	-	-	-			
Retail trade	128	38.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	9	1	31	11	7	4	13	-	14	8	-	18	-	2	-	-	-	-			
Finance **	179	37.0	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	21	7	9	16	19	5	5	-	15	19	24	18	12	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	314	38.5	67.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	2	23	18	18	13	21	24	42	10	22	6	44	20	21	11	5	2			
Central offices	99	36.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	4	6	6	7	17	5	1	12	-	-	-	19	-	-	7	-	1			
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A ..	2,205	37.0	53.50	-	-	3	3	11	96	181	295	211	290	248	355	76	132	52	118	41	37	18	18	6	-	14	-	-			
Manufacturing	181	38.5	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	22	5	9	6	35	28	45	-	5	-	14	6	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods	58	38.5	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	6	-	5	2	17	-	5	-	11	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods	123	38.5	61.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	14	3	3	6	30	26	28	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	1,813	37.0	52.00	-	-	3	3	3	88	161	287	197	252	223	323	39	64	12	68	28	32	14	3	-	13	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	39	37.5	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	7	1	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	213	38.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	35	19	59	-	-	-	44	18	3	-	2	-	13	-	-	-			
Retail trade	89	37.5	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	24	12	17	3	5	6	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance **	1,402	36.5	50.50	-	-	3	3	3	85	161	272	153	179	179	252	25	44	3	23	2	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	70	37.5	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	19	1	2	2	13	2	-	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Central offices	211	36.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	8	8	18	8	10	16	20	23	31	33	12	5	13	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-			

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 1.--OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average weekly earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly sched- uled hours	Weekly earn- ings	Under \$30.00	\$30.00 and under 32.50	\$32.50	\$35.00	\$37.50	\$40.00	\$42.50	\$45.00	\$47.50	\$50.00	\$52.50	\$55.00	\$57.50	\$60.00	\$62.50	\$65.00	\$67.50	\$70.00	\$72.50	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00 and over			
Women - Continued																															
Duplicating-machine operators	509	36.5	\$42.50	-	29	60	81	32	50	61	61	58	24	9	16	15	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	48	38.0	42.50	-	-	9	1	2	-	11	22	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/	332	37.0	42.50	-	25	32	64	22	35	20	23	50	14	7	15	15	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	66	36.0	44.00	-	6	-	17	-	9	3	-	17	3	3	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	36	38.5	42.00	-	-	5	5	5	4	6	2	5	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance **	202	36.5	42.00	-	19	27	37	14	18	11	12	28	10	2	9	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Central offices	129	35.5	42.00	-	4	19	16	8	15	30	16	6	10	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Key-punch operators	3,546	37.0	47.00	-	35	83	146	315	516	501	486	400	362	209	186	111	58	51	24	21	19	17	4	-	-	2	-	-			
Manufacturing	278	37.0	47.00	-	-	-	3	12	44	25	75	43	42	13	11	2	3	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods	115	38.5	46.50	-	-	-	3	5	16	21	25	12	9	13	7	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods	163	36.5	47.00	-	-	-	-	7	28	4	50	31	33	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	2,484	37.0	46.00	-	35	52	133	244	375	370	343	276	214	100	131	83	41	41	18	14	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	200	36.5	50.00	-	-	-	-	2	23	44	23	19	14	14	19	38	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	211	37.5	55.50	-	-	12	-	10	3	1	8	43	9	9	11	21	20	28	10	12	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	162	38.5	47.00	-	-	-	2	9	26	15	23	26	41	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance **	1,665	37.0	44.50	-	35	40	131	185	294	248	247	142	136	61	89	18	20	12	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	246	36.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	38	29	62	42	46	14	1	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Central offices	784	36.5	48.50	-	-	31	10	59	97	106	68	81	106	96	44	26	14	10	5	7	8	10	4	-	-	2	-	-			
Office girls	2,476	36.5	35.50	150	380	590	695	368	120	71	18	19	23	30	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	208	37.5	34.50	19	90	11	29	38	9	5	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	1,701	36.5	35.50	127	155	458	575	190	87	40	8	10	19	26	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	378	36.5	35.50	-	27	134	160	37	8	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	97	36.5	34.00	-	30	44	8	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	46	37.5	37.50	-	-	4	11	26	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance **	1,042	36.5	35.50	120	96	260	343	87	42	34	5	4	19	26	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	138	37.5	36.50	7	2	16	53	35	23	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Central offices	567	36.0	36.50	4	135	121	91	140	24	26	10	8	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Secretaries	21,811	37.0	62.50	-	-	13	12	121	279	308	1,011	985	1,765	1,282	2,235	2,062	2,118	1,516	1,893	962	1,045	915	1,293	712	534	222	164	364			
Manufacturing	3,169	37.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	12	15	22	205	146	300	178	300	184	293	242	267	131	263	105	162	92	83	51	32	86			
Durable goods	710	38.0	60.50	-	-	-	-	12	14	11	33	1	56	14	154	30	97	34	77	23	61	36	25	14	12	6	-	-			
Nondurable goods	2,459	36.5	64.50	-	-	-	-	1	11	172	145	244	164	146	154	196	208	190	108	202	69	137	78	71	45	32	86	-			
Nonmanufacturing	14,251	37.0	61.50	-	-	13	12	109	253	278	688	674	1,218	746	1,547	1,385	1,423	884	1,312	529	556	570	886	425	344	99	97	203			
Public utilities *	923	37.0	65.50	-	-	-	-	8	10	15	26	41	73	71	114	109	60	71	49	66	45	42	32	62	11	-	18	-			
Wholesale trade	4,243	36.5	64.00	-	-	-	-	30	29	108	61	328	189	429	502	520	238	513	190	137	286	298	135	113	23	30	84	-			
Retail trade	759	38.0	61.50	-	-	1	5	7	33	4	36	31	90	21	67	37	36	61	63	25	31	74	40	29	-	-	1	-			
Finance **	4,571	36.5	62.00	-	-	-	2	14	64	72	209	258	307	244	526	446	512	329	443	134	217	152	225	150	97	46	56	68			
Services	3,755	37.0	57.50	-	-	12	5	88	118	163	320	298	452	219	454	256	245	221	224	93	111	56	247	68	43	19	11	32			
Central offices	4,391	36.5	64.50	-	-	-	-	11	8	118	165	247	358	388	493	402	390	314	302	226	240	245	195	107	72	35	75	-			

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 1.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average weekly earnings $\frac{1}{2}$ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly sched- uled hours	Weekly earn- ings	Under \$30.00	\$30.00 and under 32.50	\$32.50	\$35.00	\$37.50	\$40.00	\$42.50	\$45.00	\$47.50	\$50.00	\$52.50	\$55.00	\$57.50	\$60.00	\$62.50	\$65.00	\$67.50	\$70.00	\$72.50	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00 and over			
Women - Continued																															
Stenographers, general	21,597	36.5	\$49.50	-	32	252	652	1,099	2,123	2,160	3,001	2,291	3,063	1,522	2,177	1,100	924	322	425	189	122	70	51	12	1	-	4	5			
Manufacturing	2,570	36.5	47.00	-	10	69	158	136	306	430	338	164	397	86	187	131	107	33	11	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods	571	38.5	50.50	-	-	-	8	8	53	39	77	47	119	34	87	61	18	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods	1,999	36.0	45.50	-	10	69	150	128	253	391	261	117	278	52	100	70	89	20	4	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	14,436	37.0	49.00	-	22	163	444	866	1,440	1,295	2,212	1,516	1,999	949	1,454	698	586	182	324	114	97	39	31	4	1	-	-				
Public utilities *	1,659	37.0	49.50	-	-	4	31	78	128	222	199	229	292	132	128	106	60	11	5	23	8	3	-	-	-	-	-				
Wholesale trade	3,928	37.0	51.00	-	-	-	12	137	383	219	548	363	666	293	652	254	190	77	40	29	49	7	9	-	-	-	-				
Retail trade	671	38.0	48.00	-	-	1	14	51	77	39	163	59	79	46	66	30	28	5	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Finance **	6,182	36.5	48.50	-	16	142	313	548	636	662	876	649	641	330	444	248	247	62	250	55	21	15	22	4	1	-	-				
Services	1,996	37.5	48.50	-	6	16	74	52	216	153	426	216	321	148	164	60	61	27	18	5	19	14	-	-	-	-	-				
Central offices	4,591	36.0	51.50	-	-	20	50	97	377	435	451	611	667	487	536	271	231	107	90	72	25	31	16	8	-	-	4	5			
Stenographers, technical 2/	1,899	36.5	57.00	-	-	-	8	31	45	75	88	83	201	169	414	135	239	68	108	69	60	38	35	29	3	-	1	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/	1,184	37.0	56.00	-	-	-	8	21	34	41	45	31	122	121	345	81	150	26	80	34	13	8	16	7	1	-	-	-			
Finance **	546	37.5	55.50	-	-	-	8	16	31	33	28	14	38	47	88	42	107	20	32	14	7	2	11	7	1	-	-	-			
Services	250	38.5	54.50	-	-	-	-	5	3	7	15	11	38	32	62	24	38	1	7	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Central offices	641	35.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	4	3	34	35	50	71	43	65	48	76	40	27	31	43	28	18	22	2	-	1	-			
Switchboard operators	5,711	38.0	49.00	-	11	68	84	456	654	705	779	486	771	404	359	267	274	128	98	35	40	38	13	33	-	4	-	4			
Manufacturing	438	37.5	53.50	-	-	-	2	7	51	12	87	34	26	33	8	36	42	33	33	14	6	2	4	3	-	2	-	3			
Durable goods	135	38.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	70	6	8	6	6	4	12	2	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods	303	37.0	55.50	-	-	-	2	3	46	9	17	28	18	27	2	32	30	31	27	12	6	2	3	3	-	2	-	3			
Nonmanufacturing	4,708	38.5	48.00	-	11	68	80	448	565	666	643	382	637	303	307	159	199	91	54	14	31	15	7	28	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	471	38.5	51.00	-	-	5	15	20	13	33	63	50	79	47	41	16	78	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	774	37.5	52.50	-	-	-	-	12	65	34	99	54	213	53	65	49	47	4	34	4	13	-	-	28	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	535	39.5	47.00	-	5	22	18	18	60	77	96	46	50	31	82	12	8	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance **	1,438	37.5	49.00	-	-	7	6	30	124	240	291	144	231	117	56	52	55	38	18	5	2	15	7	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	1,490	39.0	44.00	-	6	34	41	368	303	282	94	88	64	55	63	30	11	32	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Central offices	565	36.5	53.50	-	-	-	2	1	38	27	49	70	108	68	44	72	33	4	11	7	3	21	2	2	-	2	-	1			
Switchboard operators-receptionists	2,170	37.5	48.00	-	2	18	42	97	255	183	393	193	472	146	152	79	88	44	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	803	38.0	48.00	-	1	3	-	32	116	74	131	91	184	36	77	20	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods	225	38.5	47.00	-	-	2	-	24	50	6	25	9	57	13	27	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods	578	37.5	48.50	-	1	1	-	8	66	68	106	82	127	23	50	15	18	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	1,256	37.5	48.00	-	1	15	42	64	137	97	230	92	267	99	59	59	66	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	99	37.0	48.50	-	-	-	-	8	16	14	2	8	15	13	16	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	491	37.5	50.00	-	-	2	14	-	53	25	93	18	127	41	15	50	28	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	159	37.5	46.00	-	-	6	3	21	10	13	39	17	16	30	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance **	174	37.5	45.50	-	1	7	12	21	24	12	24	19	24	4	9	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	333	38.0	47.50	-	-	-	13	14	34	33	72	30	85	11	15	-	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Central offices	111	37.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	32	10	21	11	16	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 2.—PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS

(Average earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

[illegible]

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime.

2/ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 3.--MAINTENANCE AND POWER PLANT OCCUPATIONS
(Average hourly earnings $\frac{1}{2}$ for men in selected occupations by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$0.95	\$0.95-1.00	\$1.00-1.05	\$1.05-1.10	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.15-1.20	\$1.20-1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.30-1.35	\$1.35-1.40	\$1.40-1.45	\$1.45-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20-2.30	\$2.30-2.40	\$2.40-2.50	\$2.50-2.60	\$2.60-2.70	\$2.70-2.80	\$2.80-2.90	\$2.90 and over	
			0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	over	
Carpenters, maintenance 2/.....	1,791	\$1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	99	26	24	38	36	193	164	168	407	121	301	46	95	20	19	13	-	-	-	20	
Manufacturing	474	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	28	72	91	77	81	50	20	5	14	-	19	-	-	-	-	9	
Durable goods	210	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	2	34	55	26	22	33	20	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	264	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	38	36	51	59	17	-	2	7	-	19	-	-	-	-	9	
Nonmanufacturing 2/.....	1,254	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	93	26	22	38	8	121	73	90	277	61	281	38	81	20	-	13	-	-	-	11	
Retail trade	341	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	31	28	13	155	17	52	18	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	305	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-	59	39	33	35	34	27	4	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Services	259	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	88	11	22	14	7	42	10	9	1	5	22	16	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	
Electricians, maintenance	1,997	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	82	19	54	5	106	235	321	217	249	242	89	59	62	23	165	30	7	6	20	
Manufacturing	799	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	145	150	84	69	73	14	10	-	15	145	30	7	3	2	
Durable goods	379	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	106	58	51	61	40	12	6	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	
Nondurable goods	420	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	39	92	33	8	33	2	4	-	10	145	30	2	3	2	
Nonmanufacturing 2/.....	1,174	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	82	19	54	5	54	90	169	128	176	167	72	48	62	2	19	-	-	3	18	
Public utilities *	302	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	18	19	102	50	10	72	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Retail trade	157	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	10	3	27	25	13	17	13	-	18	-	-	3	-	
Finance **	400	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	16	-	3	33	41	66	124	29	4	7	46	2	1	-	-	-	12	
Services	311	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	68	19	31	4	19	24	16	9	14	41	35	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Central offices	24	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	2	3	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	
Engineers, stationary 2/.....	1,854	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	4	16	38	85	24	137	139	110	180	241	235	242	123	66	32	99	13	4	-	36	
Manufacturing	547	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	18	12	6	51	29	82	63	54	41	71	37	2	62	13	-	-	-	
Durable goods	139	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	18	12	6	25	10	25	11	13	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	408	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	19	57	52	41	39	71	26	2	62	13	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 2/.....	1,298	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	4	10	38	67	12	131	88	81	98	174	181	197	52	28	30	37	-	4	-	36	
Public utilities *	132	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	21	21	29	36	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	142	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	3	8	10	17	13	13	7	8	-	-	4	-	36	
Finance **	429	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	59	2	5	22	38	40	82	72	74	4	17	1	9	-	-	-	-	
Services	542	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	4	10	34	8	10	103	62	37	27	61	62	69	5	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	
Firemen, stationary boiler	1,390	1.58	-	2	-	26	4	42	7	187	35	83	23	231	183	200	180	36	10	8	70	15	12	-	-	36	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	416	1.58	-	2	-	8	4	11	7	42	12	28	9	70	67	50	31	-	5	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	119	1.43	-	-	6	4	9	2	-	12	16	1	15	41	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	297	1.64	-	2	-	2	2	5	42	-	12	8	55	26	39	29	-	5	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 2/.....	974	1.58	-	-	-	18	-	31	-	145	23	55	14	161	116	150	149	36	5	8	-	15	12	-	-	36	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	130	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	5	5	1	7	32	49	-	-	-	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	88	2.06	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	35	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	441	1.57	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	41	-	124	57	99	65	32	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	296	1.35	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	-	143	2	9	4	18	52	16	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, trades, maintenance 2/.....	2,351	1.42	47	28	108	13	67	118	77	154	71	230	156	335	593	198	68	7	79	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,377	1.41	12	-	100	8	50	105	71	88	47	100	97	204	310	90	21	3	70	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	345	1.26	12	-	78	-	25	5	51	22	4	33	25	32	43	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	1,032	1.46	-	-	22	8	25	100	20	66	43	67	72	172	267	75	21	3	70	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 2/.....	960	1.43	35	28	8	5	17	13	6	66	24	130	59	130	283	107	37	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	482	1.43	35	-	-	1	5	1	3	29	14	20	13	120	191	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	152	1.54	-	-	-	3	6	3	-	4	2	-	2	-	47	51	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	123	1.40	-	4	8	-	6	7	-	1	-	10	34	2	43	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	102	1.25	-	24	-	1	-	2	3	32	8	10	10	8	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N.Y., April 1951

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 3.--MAINTENANCE AND POWER PLANT OCCUPATIONS - Continued
(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$0.95	\$0.95-1.00	\$1.00-1.05	\$1.05-1.10	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.15-1.20	\$1.20-1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.30-1.35	\$1.35-1.40	\$1.40-1.45	\$1.45-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20-2.30	\$2.30-2.40	\$2.40-2.50	\$2.50-2.60	\$2.60-2.70	\$2.70-2.80	\$2.80-2.90	\$2.90 and over	
Machinists, maintenance 2/	1,210	\$1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	17	8	56	124	237	208	121	147	144	18	3	83	10	-	28	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,031	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	55	116	237	125	96	124	139	9	2	83	4	-	28	-	-	
Durable goods	349	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	51	47	73	48	65	42	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	682	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	4	69	164	77	31	82	124	9	2	81	4	-	28	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 2/	177	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	11	1	1	8	-	83	25	23	3	9	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	28	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	28	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	11	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Maintenance men, general utility 2/	2,235	1.65	-	1	8	38	97	1	45	159	57	77	81	82	250	500	300	98	59	83	268	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Manufacturing	1,091	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	20	9	16	33	13	111	290	190	48	44	44	238	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Durable goods	399	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	13	13	13	99	87	62	43	33	15	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	692	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	3	20	-	12	203	128	5	11	29	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Nonmanufacturing	1,136	1.51	-	1	8	38	97	1	33	139	48	61	48	69	139	202	110	50	15	39	30	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	263	1.74	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	11	90	85	36	7	26	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	132	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	19	34	17	15	2	1	2	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	129	1.55	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	10	-	10	6	19	40	7	2	8	-	8	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	344	1.40	-	-	-	32	43	1	24	35	38	17	16	29	39	47	8	2	7	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	268	1.34	-	-	8	-	54	-	4	91	8	15	26	2	15	41	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance) 2/..	2,864	1.75	7	-	7	7	14	7	2	57	7	39	48	86	124	437	1117	385	226	100	153	22	13	-	-	-	6	-	-	
Manufacturing	436	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	24	176	46	40	22	-	96	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	32	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	404	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	174	45	40	21	-	90	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	2,419	1.74	7	-	7	7	14	7	2	57	7	39	48	65	100	261	1071	345	204	99	49	22	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	
Public utilities *	1,660	1.71	7	-	7	7	14	7	-	57	7	25	15	65	37	168	972	48	158	40	17	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	
Wholesale trade	262	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	47	13	30	19	52	30	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	317	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	82	190	27	7	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	180	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	14	33	5	4	46	4	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance 2/	2,100	1.83	-	-	-	1	7	37	26	22	34	14	97	59	246	188	403	178	141	232	227	33	10	38	4	-	23	26	54	
Manufacturing	1,060	1.85	-	-	-	1	3	1	11	1	17	10	52	34	182	130	239	66	42	55	56	14	10	32	2	-	22	26	54	
Durable goods	277	1.72	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	-	17	8	30	23	28	7	18	24	30	35	39	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	783	1.89	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	22	11	154	123	221	42	12	20	17	10	10	32	2	-	22	26	54	
Nonmanufacturing 2/	1,019	1.81	-	-	-	-	4	36	15	21	17	4	45	25	64	56	164	112	99	176	159	19	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	
Public utilities *	194	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	3	5	44	8	17	57	49	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	99	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	4	56	8	9	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	275	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	32	100	19	70	20	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Services	333	1.62	-	-	-	-	4	36	15	18	16	3	45	18	33	19	6	12	2	85	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millwrights 2/	220	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	27	32	32	45	50	23	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	189	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	27	31	45	48	13	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 3.--MAINTENANCE AND POWER PLANT OCCUPATIONS - Continued
(Average hourly earning 1/ for men in selected occupations by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$0.95	\$0.95-1.00	\$1.00-1.05	\$1.05-1.10	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.15-1.20	\$1.20-1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.30-1.35	\$1.35-1.40	\$1.40-1.45	\$1.45-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20-2.30	\$2.30-2.40	\$2.40-2.50	\$2.50-2.60	\$2.60-2.70	\$2.70-2.80	\$2.80-2.90	\$2.90 and over	
Oilers	683	\$1.51	-	1	-	2	8	35	69	17	9	1	188	20	161	53	79	-	4	8	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	7	-	
Manufacturing	274	1.44	-	-	-	2	6	7	65	8	9	1	63	20	46	36	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	
Durable goods	65	1.39	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	1	33	9	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	209	1.45	-	-	-	2	-	-	65	8	9	-	30	11	42	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/	409	1.56	-	1	-	-	2	28	4	9	-	-	125	-	115	17	75	-	4	8	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	144	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	12	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	48	1.98	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	4	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	72	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	28	2	9	-	-	6	-	15	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance 2/	1,686	1.67	18	-	-	-	6	-	32	193	113	77	77	30	207	150	150	221	79	167	39	93	22	1	-	11	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	259	1.76	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	1	2	7	2	13	34	39	20	66	4	38	10	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	
Durable goods	106	1.59	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	-	2	7	2	13	12	15	16	22	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	153	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	22	24	4	44	2	38	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 2/	1,369	1.65	18	-	-	-	-	-	24	192	111	70	75	17	170	105	127	112	75	129	26	93	22	1	-	2	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	211	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43	5	56	41	8	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	142	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	25	21	4	17	-	45	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	563	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	79	2	49	-	104	67	42	43	63	36	2	29	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	
Services	450	1.45	18	-	-	-	-	-	24	157	32	68	26	12	19	21	4	7	-	19	24	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pipe fitters, maintenance 2/	367	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	1	12	28	129	52	71	11	13	24	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	230	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	1	12	18	88	33	25	4	1	24	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	53	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	7	6	2	5	23	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	177	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	12	86	28	2	2	-	24	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 2/	135	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	41	19	46	7	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	59	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plumbers, maintenance 2/	573	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	37	35	55	17	37	27	54	87	41	62	18	37	5	7	-	-	-	2	12	
Manufacturing	76	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	3	-	11	10	20	1	1	-	5	4	-	-	-	2	12	
Durable goods	29	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	4	10	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	47	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	9	6	10	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	12	
Nonmanufacturing 2/	483	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	37	34	50	16	34	27	43	67	21	61	16	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	22	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	5	1	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	221	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	10	32	12	25	25	19	39	20	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	161	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	13	24	18	4	7	1	5	2	-	4	8	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	158	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	45	70	8	13	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	80	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	27	30	4	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	32	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	19	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	48	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	11	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	78	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	40	4	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

2/ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 4.--CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND SHIPPING OCCUPATIONS
(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																									
			Under \$0.75	\$0.75-\$0.80	\$0.80-\$0.85	\$0.85-\$0.90	\$0.90-\$0.95	\$0.95-\$1.00	\$1.00-\$1.05	\$1.05-\$1.10	\$1.10-\$1.15	\$1.15-\$1.20	\$1.20-\$1.25	\$1.25-\$1.30	\$1.30-\$1.35	\$1.35-\$1.40	\$1.40-\$1.45	\$1.45-\$1.50	\$1.50-\$1.60	\$1.60-\$1.70	\$1.70-\$1.80	\$1.80-\$1.90	\$1.90-\$2.00	\$2.00-\$2.10	\$2.10-\$2.20	\$2.20-\$2.30	\$2.30-\$2.40	\$2.40-\$2.50 and over
Crane operators, electric bridge (under 20 tons)	134	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	42	14	1	8	4	36	-	-	-	25
Manufacturing	60	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	42	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	74	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	36	-	-	-	-	25
Guards 3/	3,296	1.37	-	-	5	-	174	224	95	113	104	120	112	199	144	288	269	353	669	223	89	72	35	7	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	543	1.38	-	-	5	-	26	24	16	51	18	19	14	21	84	122	54	14	8	1	40	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	242	1.26	-	-	5	-	6	24	16	51	7	3	14	17	32	-	51	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	301	1.48	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	11	16	-	4	52	122	3	4	2	1	40	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 3/	2,733	1.36	-	-	-	-	174	198	71	97	53	102	93	185	123	204	147	299	638	215	88	30	9	6	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	316	1.32	-	-	-	-	9	29	-	32	-	43	16	5	25	14	51	12	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	62	1.30	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	5	2	7	4	8	3	3	3	5	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	1,809	1.46	-	-	-	-	1	33	52	24	41	51	137	83	177	93	278	517	188	88	30	9	6	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters and cleaners	16,488	1.22	7	578	402	556	566	877	988	1432	1069	684	1024	864	959	1544	2270	1983	404	174	58	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3,930	1.20	-	38	130	233	268	140	350	156	289	252	266	149	416	258	490	255	116	96	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	1,235	1.18	-	12	36	30	78	53	137	78	57	163	126	60	146	71	100	8	48	28	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	2,695	1.21	-	26	94	203	190	87	213	78	232	89	140	89	270	187	390	247	68	68	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	12,116	1.22	7	540	272	323	291	725	638	1276	780	423	752	694	536	1206	1725	1568	261	73	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	1,445	1.29	7	-	13	5	30	9	37	94	79	71	70	144	68	546	149	84	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	501	1.13	-	23	60	30	9	38	40	28	29	21	75	34	18	26	14	20	20	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	2,176	1.09	-	36	99	213	181	235	252	289	188	95	148	60	106	124	68	36	5	26	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	5,936	1.32	-	2	-	4	13	192	160	740	337	187	254	413	261	334	1443	1403	153	33	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	2,058	1.04	-	479	100	71	58	251	149	125	147	49	205	43	83	176	51	25	44	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central offices	442	1.45	-	-	-	-	7	12	-	-	-	9	6	21	7	80	55	160	27	5	6	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters and cleaners (women)	8,240	1.07	15	58	146	175	80	340	2023	3057	778	578	650	161	33	45	4	9	51	3	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	355	1.11	-	-	17	31	20	22	70	17	4	46	18	71	2	26	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	134	1.20	-	-	-	-	6	18	8	16	-	18	6	23	2	26	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	221	1.06	-	-	17	31	14	4	62	1	4	28	12	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 3/	7,524	1.06	15	58	129	144	60	317	1917	3033	584	507	613	68	10	19	2	3	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	152	1.14	-	-	14	-	10	31	-	-	36	18	7	1	1	1	2	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	385	1.12	-	-	5	8	5	44	44	68	62	47	20	56	9	14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	5,998	1.06	-	-	15	46	27	150	1761	2895	463	257	366	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	544	.94	15	58	95	90	17	55	104	53	4	42	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central offices	361	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	1	36	7	190	25	19	22	21	-	2	-	2	2	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	3,206	1.41	-	-	20	77	100	68	231	82	100	25	79	142	109	190	429	554	326	173	197	204	17	-	5	78	-	-
Manufacturing	1,151	1.31	-	-	20	43	17	64	58	33	36	13	45	77	60	73	384	145	69	2	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	563	1.28	-	-	-	12	2	64	52	10	21	9	23	57	57	40	85	84	35	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	588	1.33	-	-	20	31	15	-	6	23	15	4	22	20	3	33	299	61	34	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 2/	2,036	1.47	-	-	-	34	83	4	173	49	64	12	34	63	49	114	45	407	253	171	190	197	15	-	1	78	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,161	1.48	-	-	-	-	15	-	125	24	37	6	18	43	35	66	27	327	153	140	52	-	15	-	-	78	-	-
Retail trade	780	1.44	-	-	-	34	68	4	48	25	27	6	15	20	14	45	18	72	90	23	75	196	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central offices	19	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	4	-	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N.Y., April 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 4.—CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND SHIPPING OCCUPATIONS - Continued
(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																										
			Under \$0.75	\$0.75-.80	\$0.80-.85	\$0.85-.90	\$0.90-.95	\$0.95-1.00	\$1.00-1.05	\$1.05-1.10	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.15-1.20	\$1.20-1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.30-1.35	\$1.35-1.40	\$1.40-1.45	\$1.45-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20-2.30	\$2.30-2.40	\$2.40-2.50 and over	
Packers 3/.....	6,307	\$1.27	-	52	59	214	186	165	551	258	554	220	516	517	462	413	721	545	491	177	79	10	114	3	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,916	1.27	-	42	20	52	167	115	204	169	221	85	399	196	77	122	314	229	291	46	51	4	112	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	867	1.24	-	-	-	16	24	71	53	42	63	20	226	119	13	24	70	32	53	8	27	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	2,049	1.28	-	42	20	36	143	44	151	127	158	65	173	77	64	98	244	197	238	38	24	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/.....	3,324	1.27	-	10	39	162	19	50	347	89	333	135	117	321	385	285	400	313	163	118	28	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	1,558	1.32	-	-	34	-	-	-	211	32	148	45	52	98	57	190	258	215	85	102	22	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	1,526	1.21	-	10	5	162	19	50	120	51	167	86	65	219	196	73	142	98	56	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receiving clerks	1,381	1.39	-	-	32	24	32	31	73	88	75	28	106	97	49	68	110	115	105	114	55	26	76	62	6	9	-	-	
Manufacturing	454	1.37	-	-	7	24	-	15	6	10	32	10	50	28	7	27	81	25	34	50	11	22	3	5	-	7	-	-	
Durable goods	190	1.39	-	-	-	8	-	12	-	-	4	6	27	-	4	26	28	25	17	15	2	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	264	1.36	-	-	7	16	-	3	6	10	28	4	23	28	3	1	53	-	17	35	9	9	2	3	-	7	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/.....	904	1.39	-	-	25	-	32	16	67	78	43	18	56	67	42	39	26	89	70	62	41	2	66	57	6	2	-	-	
Wholesale trade	190	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	3	-	13	6	13	8	9	27	17	31	1	43	6	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	552	1.30	-	-	25	-	14	16	63	34	41	14	53	51	19	24	17	64	41	31	9	-	22	6	6	2	-	-	
Services	69	1.21	-	-	-	-	18	-	4	6	2	-	3	1	17	1	1	11	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Central offices	23	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Shipping clerks	1,843	1.41	-	1	15	61	79	25	78	46	113	49	106	117	159	157	85	83	144	168	131	64	101	2	21	2	24	-	12
Manufacturing	844	1.38	-	-	3	59	6	9	53	29	26	22	79	61	60	53	50	35	65	149	35	8	24	-	2	2	2	-	12
Durable goods	257	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	8	23	34	49	20	18	18	40	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	587	1.37	-	-	3	59	6	9	41	23	20	14	56	27	11	33	32	17	25	142	33	6	24	-	2	2	2	-	
Nonmanufacturing	961	1.43	-	1	12	2	73	14	25	17	83	27	27	53	80	99	35	46	78	17	96	56	77	2	19	-	22	-	
Public utilities *	25	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	9	2	1	-	7	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	389	1.42	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	18	14	8	10	42	46	7	45	18	7	42	39	16	-	12	-	-	-	
Retail trade	362	1.43	-	-	5	-	7	-	12	11	63	13	19	10	25	33	9	1	34	9	45	4	60	2	-	-	-	-	
Services	185	1.41	-	1	7	2	1	14	13	6	2	-	-	33	12	20	19	-	22	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	22	-	
Central offices	38	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	3	19	5	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shipping-and-receiving clerks 3/.....	2,769	1.42	-	-	66	90	26	21	134	107	167	127	120	144	130	237	100	95	347	414	178	54	44	74	12	56	12	-	14
Manufacturing	1,363	1.37	-	-	6	90	26	21	123	2	49	106	35	63	65	174	96	24	217	73	98	5	31	33	2	12	12	-	-
Durable goods	372	1.49	-	-	6	6	-	-	24	2	-	22	8	45	4	8	48	3	96	6	61	2	3	2	2	12	12	-	-
Nondurable goods	991	1.33	-	-	-	84	26	21	99	-	49	84	27	18	61	166	48	21	121	67	37	3	28	31	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/.....	1,215	1.52	-	-	60	-	-	-	11	35	54	21	71	51	58	59	4	71	130	341	80	49	13	41	8	44	-	14	
Wholesale trade	758	1.54	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	27	13	2	54	20	15	49	2	35	99	175	74	46	10	33	3	27	-	14	
Retail trade	148	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	30	15	16	15	12	10	-	4	22	10	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Services	76	1.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	11	2	-	12	30	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Stock handlers and truckers, hand 3/.....	11,400	1.44	-	3	205	421	386	370	423	281	471	443	351	421	351	541	911	1029	1227	1150	723	58	1018	16	601	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4,656	1.41	-	3	102	145	111	208	235	139	269	249	156	324	163	350	511	343	271	94	125	11	248	-	599	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	1,865	1.27	-	-	5	18	32	170	112	97	130	164	76	172	108	312	137	60	146	88	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	2,791	1.51	-	3	97	127	79	38	123	42	139	85	80	152	55	38	374	283	125	6	89	9	248	-	599	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/.....	6,606	1.46	-	-	103	276	275	162	141	135	194	174	187	89	181	185	398	685	956	1056	595	45	767	2	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	1,766	1.68	-	-	-	-	12	-	14	18	12	48	32	15	48	14	9	33	525	194	7	16	767	2	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	2,671	1.38	-	-	78	244	152	62	24	71	67	68	73	19	36	41	76	587	316	438	296	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	1,771	1.40	-	-	17	22	52	91	91	44	103	45	58	55	95	123	77	65	112	423	292	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	183	1.08	-	-	8	10	59	9	12	2	12	13	24	-	2	7	21	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 4.—CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND SHIPPING OCCUPATIONS - Continued
(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50 and over	
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons) 3/.....	1,415	\$1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	3	122	5	19	69	87	90	153	65	51	11	523	-	-	-	-	204	
Manufacturing	893	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	12	21	3	61	53	8	1	-	523	-	-	-	-	204	
Durable goods	56	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	12	3	2	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	837	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	18	1	59	21	8	1	-	523	-	-	-	-	204	
Nonmanufacturing 3/.....	519	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	122	2	7	48	84	29	100	57	47	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	113	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	28	5	21	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	202	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	84	-	68	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	32	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons) 3/.....	6,894	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	24	42	37	9	30	31	228	77	1838	2516	948	71	646	2	360	18	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,696	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	11	9	20	30	209	39	307	236	133	46	640	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	487	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	18	10	72	20	95	224	6	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	1,209	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	8	9	2	20	137	19	212	12	127	8	640	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/.....	5,190	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	21	29	26	-	10	1	19	38	1530	2280	810	25	6	-	360	18	-	-	
Wholesale trade	2,027	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	5	-	609	523	486	-	-	-	360	18	-	-	
Retail trade	405	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	16	-	-	2	-	2	29	208	87	32	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type) 3/.....	879	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	84	6	12	20	34	-	74	88	291	18	251	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	143	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	34	-	39	8	43	18	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	14	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	129	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	33	2	43	18	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	644	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	6	12	20	-	-	35	80	248	-	159	-	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type) 3/.....	4,782	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	37	7	345	1887	229	885	1386	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/.....	4,572	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	35	3	265	1765	229	885	1386	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	1,802	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	873	40	885	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	615	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	1	3	22	144	77	70	75	58	34	42	72	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	372	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	1	3	22	144	73	4	-	14	34	-	60	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/.....	243	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	66	75	44	-	42	12	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	62	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	26	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)	297	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	26	36	1	36	72	24	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	128	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	26	36	1	36	9	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	88	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	26	1	36	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	40	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	11	10	-	-	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	169	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	22	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	
Watchmen	4,262	1.20	6	180	122	186	278	100	418	249	275	99	529	291	277	183	211	449	269	76	18	29	1	10	4	-	2	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,172	1.21	-	48	33	7	93	4	137	44	117	69	42	140	152	73	47	34	59	49	3	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	558	1.18	-	12	24	5	39	4	100	20	33	19	32	98	32	61	27	20	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	614	1.23	-	36	9	2	54	-	37	24	84	50	10	42	120	12	20	14	27	49	3	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	3,026	1.19	6	132	89	179	185	96	281	205	158	30	487	151	123	108	162	376	207	25	9	4	1	6	4	-	2	-	-	
Public utilities *	616	1.23	-	-	-	18	10	10	18	11	6	3	345	65	22	9	11	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	172	1.12	-	26	-	13	-	13	16	-	6	-	15	50	6	17	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	456	1.05	-	50	82	4	12	3	104	15	34	7	60	23	14	18	7	8	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	1,130	1.32	-	-	-	7	72	-	97	156	48	-	45	5	75	35	98	260	190	18	7	4	1	6	4	-	2	-	-	
Services	652	1.03	6	56	7	137	91	70	46	23	64	20	22	8	6	29	46	11	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Central offices	64	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	39	3	2	6	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

2/ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

3/ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

CHARACTERISTIC INDUSTRY OCCUPATIONS

(Average earnings in selected occupations in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries)

Table 5.—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$0.80	\$0.80-0.90	\$0.90-1.00	\$1.00-1.10	\$1.10-1.20	\$1.20-1.30	\$1.30-1.40	\$1.40-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20-2.30	\$2.30-2.40	\$2.40-2.50	\$2.50-2.60	\$2.60-2.70	\$2.70-2.80	\$2.80-2.90	\$2.90-3.00	\$3.00-3.20	\$3.20-3.40	\$3.40-3.60	\$3.60 and over	
Men																														
Cutting																														
Cutters and markers	1,210	\$2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	9	3	60	22	6	675	268	73	39	-	10	20	12	7	-	
Cutters, body-lining	124	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	89	26	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
Coat fabrication																														
Basters, body-lining and facing, hand	477	1.87	2	2	8	10	8	15	25	25	24	52	49	58	38	33	18	22	24	25	7	9	8	1	8	6	-	-	-	
Basters, collar, hand	329	1.90	1	-	4	4	3	10	15	21	27	22	24	31	32	30	22	30	18	3	13	12	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	
Fitters	225	2.71	-	5	-	3	-	1	10	-	-	1	10	-	15	23	4	10	6	9	7	16	6	8	14	23	18	3	33	
Pressers, finish, hand: Total	865	2.14	-	3	-	10	-	12	10	17	15	13	36	43	104	113	133	95	73	94	34	25	16	7	-	1	2	2	7	
Time	282	2.15	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	1	6	6	-	-	48	33	100	7	9	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Incentive	583	2.13	-	3	-	9	-	10	6	16	9	7	36	43	56	80	33	88	64	34	34	25	16	7	-	1	2	2	3	
Pressers, finish, machine: Total	861	2.11	-	2	2	2	7	9	7	11	22	46	42	50	97	182	77	93	71	21	26	33	10	19	-	24	7	-	1	
Time	377	2.04	-	-	-	2	5	2	-	5	10	24	14	27	36	139	29	28	16	13	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	484	2.17	-	2	2	-	2	7	7	6	12	22	28	23	61	43	48	65	55	8	17	15	10	19	-	24	7	-	1	
Sewing-machine operators: Total 3/	3,034	2.14	8	9	12	41	56	50	99	134	168	191	186	163	190	252	194	221	177	110	133	144	117	65	69	103	73	30	39	
Time	703	1.97	5	9	2	10	21	15	42	40	51	76	33	31	48	50	33	60	44	12	41	10	17	6	8	24	9	-	6	
Incentive	2,331	2.19	3	-	10	31	35	35	57	94	117	115	153	132	142	202	161	161	133	98	92	134	100	59	61	79	64	30	33	
Buttonhole making	100	2.47	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	15	-	6	1	11	-	10	-	10	6	3	4	20	1	-	
Join side seams	150	2.05	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	14	9	12	9	14	11	9	17	10	8	13	-	5	6	3	-	2	4	-	-	
Join under-collar, join sleeve-lining, or piece pockets	189	1.93	-	-	2	3	2	7	11	5	10	31	16	7	8	19	16	16	2	9	10	9	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	
Sew in sleeve	259	2.38	-	-	-	2	4	8	-	6	7	7	13	11	18	21	15	13	16	4	19	23	14	4	4	23	10	6	11	
Shapers, edge and bottom	192	2.32	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	1	8	4	9	12	10	10	33	6	19	12	9	11	5	7	6	9	2	-	10	
Under-pressers: Total	978	1.96	-	5	4	31	10	30	26	22	75	78	88	116	68	67	61	72	56	47	36	28	14	20	5	11	3	1	4	
Time	276	1.67	-	5	4	22	2	18	7	6	44	35	37	38	9	10	9	18	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	702	2.07	-	-	-	9	8	12	19	16	31	43	51	78	59	57	52	54	56	47	32	24	10	20	5	11	3	1	4	
Trousers fabrication																														
Pressers, finish	188	2.20	-	-	-	6	-	6	7	14	12	8	1	2	30	9	6	5	12	4	12	11	10	12	3	4	2	8	4	
Sewing-machine operators: Total 3/	1,295	1.93	13	-	12	16	14	38	62	55	72	123	138	98	135	101	100	65	67	30	43	38	15	19	15	7	6	3	10	
Time	71	1.54	-	-	-	-	10	-	7	5	33	-	4	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	1,224	1.96	13	-	12	16	4	38	55	50	39	123	134	98	129	95	100	65	67	30	43	38	15	19	15	7	6	3	10	
Attach waistband	71	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	15	2	6	20	1	7	3	1	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Join outseams	59	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	7	14	4	9	2	3	3	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Make pockets	395	1.91	-	-	-	12	-	16	7	26	14	30	75	33	31	43	30	18	25	8	3	4	3	10	3	1	-	3		
Stitch pockets	67	1.93	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	-	9	1	8	5	-	6	7	5	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tacking	107	2.01	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	13	5	9	2	6	11	3	11	2	12	3	16	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	
Under-pressers	228	1.89	2	-	-	1	-	9	12	8	24	28	9	17	21	35	19	9	5	9	10	3	1	3	-	2	-	-	1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N.Y., April 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 5.—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS 1/ - Continued

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																										
			Under \$0.80	\$0.80 - .90	\$0.90 1.00	\$1.00 1.10	\$1.10 1.20	\$1.20 1.30	\$1.30 1.40	\$1.40 1.50	\$1.50 1.60	\$1.60 1.70	\$1.70 1.80	\$1.80 1.90	\$1.90 2.00	\$2.00 2.10	\$2.10 2.20	\$2.20 2.30	\$2.30 2.40	\$2.40 2.50	\$2.50 2.60	\$2.60 2.70	\$2.70 2.80	\$2.80 2.90	\$2.90 3.00	\$3.00 3.20	\$3.20 3.40	\$3.40 3.60 and over	
Men - Continued																													
Miscellaneous																													
Inspectors, final (examiners)	172	\$1.81	1	-	4	2	2	2	12	3	9	26	21	19	18	22	18	-	4	-	6	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Janitors	165	1.08	12	8	33	44	22	29	11	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Packers	210	1.64	-	-	2	8	12	2	22	8	16	46	56	9	7	9	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stock clerks, garments	98	1.41	3	3	-	15	1	8	18	6	18	6	10	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Work distributors	179	1.14	4	25	30	36	45	8	4	4	3	1	8	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women																													
Coat fabrication																													
Button sewers, hand	409	1.47	-	12	6	13	34	67	62	49	55	31	17	14	8	19	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buttonhole makers, hand	497	1.55	3	2	2	27	14	32	58	93	91	56	28	19	34	2	18	8	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finishers, hand	2,175	1.27	55	83	156	277	335	406	273	209	139	102	53	39	16	7	13	6	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sewing-machine operators: Total 3/	1,501	1.64	13	55	34	75	96	87	139	128	120	112	133	126	107	70	37	25	36	26	25	18	11	14	5	3	2	2	
Time	486	1.53	2	47	17	15	29	44	70	23	28	35	28	59	37	14	2	4	10	9	6	3	4	-	-	-	-		
Incentive	1,015	1.69	11	8	17	60	67	43	69	105	92	77	105	67	70	56	35	21	26	17	19	15	7	14	5	3	2	2	
Join under-collar, join sleeve-lining, or piece pockets	124	1.57	-	6	11	7	9	6	8	2	14	5	9	24	5	8	1	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Pipe edges	81	1.56	-	2	3	5	4	-	20	4	10	8	7	2	4	4	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Sew in sleeves	46	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	5	4	1	-	11	-	1	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Thread trimmers (cleaners): Total	671	1.12	47	88	103	84	132	92	38	27	19	16	12	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	315	1.07	39	67	43	20	64	40	13	8	9	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	356	1.17	8	21	60	64	68	52	25	19	10	12	12	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trousers fabrication																													
Sewers, hand (bench workers, finishers)	463	1.36	-	10	35	39	61	65	54	40	63	44	26	6	8	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sewing-machine operators: Total	610	1.59	16	30	19	31	23	46	53	69	31	58	46	36	25	31	38	15	11	10	10	5	1	2	1	2	-	1	
Time	170	1.27	14	24	16	10	8	10	22	30	8	9	-	4	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	440	1.72	2	6	3	21	15	36	31	39	23	49	46	32	19	31	29	15	11	10	10	5	1	2	1	2	-	1	
Thread trimmers (cleaners)	164	1.31	10	6	22	2	21	27	7	20	12	18	6	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous																													
Inspectors, final (examiners): Total	131	1.24	3	25	8	11	23	16	5	12	5	2	14	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	53	1.07	-	13	8	3	12	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	78	1.35	3	12	-	3	11	11	4	7	4	2	14	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered regular (inside) shops and contract shops with more than 20 workers, and cuttings shops with more than 4 workers engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' suits and coats. Of the estimated 389 establishments and 30,835 workers in the industry, 86 establishments with 13,285 workers were actually studied. Data relate to March 1951.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

3/ Data relate to all sewing-machine operators including those shown separately.

Table 6.—WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$0.75	\$0.75-.80	\$0.80-.90	\$0.90-1.00	\$1.00-1.10	\$1.10-1.20	\$1.20-1.30	\$1.30-1.40	\$1.40-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20-2.30	\$2.30-2.40	\$2.40-2.50	\$2.50-2.60	\$2.60-2.70	\$2.70-2.80	\$2.80-2.90	\$2.90-3.00	\$3.00-3.10	\$3.10-3.20	\$3.20-3.30	
			0.75	.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	
Cutters and markers (2,045 men and 26 women) ...	2,071	\$2.54	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	17	6	-	1	-	32	45	113	278	226	383	348	114	122	165	12	24	44	22	
Inspectors, final (all women)	1,224	1.26	-	10	74	55	138	217	264	140	121	114	30	32	16	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pressers, hand (men and women): Total	5,080	3.02	-	20	20	40	10	22	90	50	128	46	62	124	204	130	196	181	208	135	106	189	180	200	212	248	129	133	131	
Men	4,822	3.09	-	-	-	20	10	22	70	40	118	36	62	83	194	120	190	127	208	135	106	177	180	200	212	238	129	133	131	
Women	258	1.71	-	20	20	20	-	-	20	10	10	10	-	41	10	10	6	54	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	
Sewers, hand (114 men and 7,212 women):																														
Total	7,326	1.45	10	152	367	638	749	775	684	642	499	489	537	370	334	229	150	151	152	112	60	68	50	6	12	6	6	12	12	
Time	433	1.07	-	50	40	21	156	56	72	18	2	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	6,893	1.47	10	102	327	617	593	719	612	624	497	483	537	364	328	229	150	151	152	112	60	68	50	6	12	6	6	12	12	
Sewing-machine operators, section system (11 men and 849 women).....	860	1.39	-	40	40	10	111	111	63	81	90	90	21	63	60	30	10	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system (men and women):																														
Total	28,236	2.02	40	292	347	558	781	1364	1390	1773	1359	1811	1667	1558	1309	1655	1186	1264	1422	1089	979	738	719	737	615	466	443	378	294	
Men	4,408	2.63	-	1	1	16	27	42	44	82	90	100	131	205	178	303	253	239	195	206	143	128	163	183	209	123	153	118	104	
Women	23,828	1.91	40	291	346	542	754	1322	1346	1691	1269	1711	1536	1353	1131	1352	933	1025	1227	883	836	610	556	554	406	343	290	260	190	
Thread trimmers (cleaners) (men and women):																														
Total	3,052	.97	10	380	851	482	649	381	190	30	68	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Men	42	1.17	-	10	-	-	6	6	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women	3,010	.97	10	370	851	482	643	375	190	30	48	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Work distributors (men and women): Total	482	.97	24	83	118	40	109	43	22	18	16	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Men	141	1.03	6	34	13	1	35	23	8	2	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women	341	.94	18	49	105	39	74	20	14	16	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of - Continued																											
			\$3.30	\$3.40	\$3.50	\$3.60	\$3.70	\$3.80	\$3.90	\$4.00	\$4.10	\$4.20	\$4.30	\$4.40	\$4.50	\$4.60	\$4.70	\$4.80	\$4.90	\$5.00	\$5.10	\$5.20	\$5.30	\$5.40	\$5.60	\$5.80	\$6.00	\$6.50		
			3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.50	7.00		
Cutters and markers (men and women)			18	25	35	-	2	19	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inspectors, final (all women)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pressers, hand (men and women): Total			357	39	82	62	152	284	59	50	43	21	14	106	86	24	150	53	3	44	27	1	37	71	29	36	38	18		
Men			357	39	82	62	152	284	59	50	42	21	14	105	85	24	150	52	3	44	27	1	36	71	29	36	38	18		
Women			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sewers, hand (men and women): Total			6	6	6	12	6	-	-	-	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive			6	6	6	12	6	-	-	-	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sewing-machine operators, section system (men and women)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system (men and women):																														
Total.....			293	256	254	185	75	173	120	70	56	85	69	53	38	25	21	18	39	8	22	34	42	21	31	-	8	6		
Men			121	143	116	97	24	70	68	48	34	17	38	24	10	12	18	6	30	6	19	22	18	12	18	-	-	-		
Women			172	113	138	88	51	103	52	22	22	68	31	29	28	13	3	12	9	2	3	12	24	9	13	-	8	6		
Thread trimmers (cleaners) (men and women):																														
Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Men			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Work distributors (men and women): Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Men			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered inside and contract shops with more than 7 workers engaged in the manufacture of women's and misses' dresses. Of the estimated 1,647 establishments and 56,413 workers in the industry, 208 establishments with 9,193 workers were actually studied. Data relate to an August 1950 payroll period and do not reflect the following general wage increases granted December 18, 1950 by all union shops, which comprised over 90 percent of the establishments studied: 6½ percent added to all piece rates; \$5 per week to cutters and graders; \$4 per week to sample makers, drapers and special machine operators; \$3 per week to examiners, cleaners and pinkers. Likewise, no adjustment has been made to reflect an increase in union minimum effective February 1, 1951.

2/ Exclude premium pay for overtime and nightwork.

3/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.

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Table 7.--MEN'S AND BOYS' DRESS SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR ^{1/}

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																									
			\$ 0.75 and under	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40 and over	
			.80	.85	.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40		
<u>Men</u>																												
Buttonhole makers, machine	14	\$1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pressers, finish, hand	98	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	12	2	8	4	4	14	10	8	8	10	2	-	-	2	4	
Sewing-machine operators, dress shirts	125	1.35	-	-	-	2	20	3	1	15	6	16	4	1	8	3	8	6	10	6	6	2	4	2	-	2	-	
Working foremen, processing departments	15	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	
<u>Women</u>																												
Button sewers, machine: Total	66	1.04	8	2	8	14	-	-	-	9	7	12	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	43	1.07	-	-	6	14	-	-	-	5	2	12	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	23	.99	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buttonhole makers, machine: Total	58	1.17	-	-	-	-	4	8	2	8	-	30	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	38	1.13	-	-	-	-	4	8	2	8	-	14	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	20	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inspectors, final (examiners)	24	1.15	-	-	6	1	6	3	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Pressers, finish, hand	96	1.48	-	-	1	-	8	8	-	-	2	2	22	3	1	12	3	4	2	2	6	8	6	2	2	-	2	
Sewing-machine operators, dress shirts:																												
Total	1,248	1.20	32	38	103	50	143	63	91	98	67	85	83	49	63	40	44	70	43	47	6	16	3	4	6	2	2	
Time	524	1.11	-	8	55	37	97	14	60	62	39	39	18	13	31	12	9	12	8	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	724	1.27	32	30	48	13	46	49	31	36	28	46	65	36	32	28	35	58	35	41	2	16	3	4	6	2	2	
Thread trimmers: Total	191	.90	8	23	102	22	17	3	2	-	4	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	112	.87	-	14	78	6	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	79	.94	8	9	24	16	5	3	-	-	4	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

^{1/} The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' dress shirts and nightwear. Of the estimated 41 establishments and 2,435 workers in the industry, 13 establishments with 98 workers were actually studied. Data relate to a November 1950 payroll period. A follow-up check indicated that no general wage changes were made by the firms studied between November 1950 and April 1951.

^{2/} Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table 8.--PAINTS AND VARNISHES ^{1/}

Occupation ^{2/}	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ^{3/}	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																							
			\$ 0.95 and under	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20 and over
Labelers and packers (men)	253	\$1.42	10	-	2	1	3	4	28	7	33	36	57	33	21	13	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labelers and packers (women)	123	1.28	-	-	-	8	8	38	8	38	9	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	44	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	-	10	3	-	7	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mixers	329	1.49	-	-	-	10	-	3	17	8	30	46	57	80	9	29	17	2	1	12	-	8	-	-	-	-
Technicians	87	1.67	-	-	-	-	2	4	13	-	4	-	-	11	10	8	-	4	-	1	5	5	2	2	2	14
Tinters	135	1.60	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	2	8	8	4	13	5	10	14	11	43	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Truckers, hand	118	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	14	23	18	6	7	-	6	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varnish makers	82	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	14	4	5	6	3	-	9	4	12	17	-	-	1	3

^{1/} The study covered establishments with more than 7 workers engaged in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. Of the estimated 109 establishments and 4,440 workers in the industry, 19 establishments with 1,571 workers were actually studied. Data relate to March 1951.

^{2/} Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

^{3/} Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

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Table 9.--WOMEN'S CEMENT PROCESS SHOES (CONVENTIONAL LASTED) 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			\$ 0.75 and under	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60 and over	
			.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60		
Assemblers for pullover, machine	15	\$2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bed-machine operators	54	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	3	-	1	9	2	7	3	5	2	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	4
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand	245	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	3	1	14	13	5	27	23	19	26	37	21	21	5	10	9	2	1	-	-
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, machine ...	16	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	7	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edge trimmers, machine	80	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	4	1	11	5	8	11	3	4	1	2	1	6	8	2	2	6	-
Fancy stitchers	181	2.22	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	3	3	15	7	14	9	11	12	14	11	12	13	18	15	4	2	2	3	2	-	-
Floor boys	41	.94	5	16	3	13	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Side lasters, machine	63	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	4	-	4	7	3	7	6	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	2	3	-
Sole attachers, cement process	81	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	5	8	11	3	6	5	4	6	5	7	-	1	1	-	-	6	1	-
Top stitchers	48	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	6	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treers: Total	165	1.93	-	-	-	11	5	-	1	20	5	5	13	28	12	16	6	10	9	2	1	3	5	2	2	7	2	-	-	-
Time	33	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	6	2	7	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	132	1.93	-	-	-	11	5	-	1	20	4	3	7	22	10	9	4	6	6	2	1	3	5	2	2	7	2	-	-	-
Vampers	34	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	2	9	3	2	-	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood-heel-seat fitters, hand	96	1.98	-	-	2	1	2	2	11	1	19	1	1	7	2	7	1	-	4	13	8	3	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Wood-heel-seat fitters, machine	28	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	2	5	5	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers engaged in the manufacture of conventional lasted women's cement process shoes. Of the estimated 54 establishments and 5,462 workers in the industry, 21 establishments with 3,846 workers were actually studied. Data relate to a September 1950 payroll period. In a follow-up check, 12 of the 21 establishments reported a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour between September 1950 and April 1951.

2/ Data limited to men workers.

3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table 10.--CHILDREN'S STITCHDOWN SHOES 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																									
			\$ 0.75 and under	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10 and over	
			.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10		
<u>Men</u>																												
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, machine:																												
Total	110	\$1.83	-	2	3	-	1	9	6	6	14	8	5	2	16	9	7	1	4	4	4	6	3	-	-	-	-	
Time	22	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	2	1	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	88	1.85	-	2	3	-	1	9	3	6	9	8	3	1	8	6	7	1	4	4	4	6	3	-	-	-	-	
Edge trimmers, machine	47	1.92	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	5	4	8	3	3	5	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Fancy stitchers	41	2.01	-	-	-	2	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	1	4	1	1	5	2	-	2	-	2	2	
Floor boys	26	.84	5	16	-	4	1	-	2	3	4	5	11	16	6	11	7	9	2	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Goodyear stitchers	87	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	5	7	5	8	13	9	4	5	2	3	3	4	-	-	6	3
Thread lasters	84	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	7	5	8	13	9	4	5	2	3	3	4	-	-	-	
Top stitchers	35	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	4	-	6	1	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Vampers: Total	71	1.83	-	-	-	3	1	6	3	4	6	8	1	9	5	8	3	4	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	
Time	19	1.55	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	2	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	52	1.93	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4	4	2	1	7	5	8	3	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	
<u>Women</u>																												
Fancy stitchers	36	1.45	-	2	1	7	5	2	3	-	6	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Floor girls	19	.98	2	6	-	8	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Top stitchers	9	1.42	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Treers	10	1.09	-	1	1	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vampers	12	1.49	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers engaged in the manufacture of children's stitchdown shoes. Of the estimated 21 establishments and 1,801 workers in the industry, 11 establishments and 1,200 workers were actually studied. Data relate to September 1950 and do not reflect a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour granted early in 1951.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

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Table 11.—MACHINERY INDUSTRIES 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$0.85	\$0.85-0.90	\$0.90-0.95	\$0.95-1.00	\$1.00-1.05	\$1.05-1.10	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.15-1.20	\$1.20-1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.30-1.35	\$1.35-1.40	\$1.40-1.45	\$1.45-1.50	\$1.50-1.55	\$1.55-1.60	\$1.60-1.65	\$1.65-1.70	\$1.70-1.75	\$1.75-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20-2.30	\$2.30-2.40	\$2.40 and over	
Men																														
Assemblers, class A	1,016	\$1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	7	1	1	6	17	47	282	341	151	140	11	3	1		
Assemblers, class B	774	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	19	2	25	2	35	14	56	35	84	157	124	147	52	6	6	-	4	2	
Assemblers, class C	553	1.34	-	5	14	16	8	26	37	27	55	71	18	22	76	20	57	20	47	20	10	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class A	190	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	25	43	1	22	23	36	20	7	8	-	2	
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class B	154	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	35	12	55	15	13	4	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class C	194	1.27	-	-	20	-	4	4	21	14	8	22	10	26	53	2	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electricians, maintenance	79	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	9	5	10	30	8	6	-	-	-	-	
Engine-lathe operators, class A	439	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	6	-	-	9	20	6	10	92	115	42	67	50	7	-	
Engine-lathe operators, class B	186	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	11	1	5	1	13	23	19	41	34	19	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Engine-lathe operators, class C	84	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	10	10	21	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grinding-machine operators, class A ..	247	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	30	5	39	22	54	28	17	29	10	10	-	
Inspectors, class A	253	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	21	7	82	19	20	40	18	17	24	-	
Inspectors, class B	132	1.61	-	-	-	2	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	27	5	10	17	8	28	12	5	-	-	-	-	
Inspectors, class C	58	1.28	-	-	-	8	2	6	4	8	-	-	1	1	13	11	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors	268	1.20	-	-	10	27	-	27	18	37	24	31	46	42	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, production	170	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	9	-	28	7	62	34	17	-	-	-	-	-	
Milling-machine operators, class A ...	555	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	14	20	36	20	9	7	106	84	115	66	44	15	1	3	
Milling-machine operators, class B ...	273	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	5	-	13	20	20	48	25	74	35	4	6	3	1	-	1	
Milling-machine operators, class C ...	367	1.36	10	-	10	10	32	6	3	6	21	5	29	37	2	64	62	5	45	1	4	3	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops)	448	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	18	-	16	64	30	46	58	21	138	8	40	-	
Tool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops)	395	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	12	9	29	64	69	115	49	19	-	-	
Truckers, hand	431	1.31	5	-	12	5	5	8	13	26	18	19	69	174	71	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class B	79	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	24	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women																														
Assemblers, class C	314	1.16	10	-	10	10	40	37	57	55	19	30	8	6	9	7	13	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers engaged in the manufacture of nonelectrical machinery (Group 35) and included establishments with more than 7 workers in the manufacture of machine-tool accessories (Group 3543) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Of the estimated 246 establishments and 24,541 workers in these industries, 41 establishments with 13,428 workers were actually studied. Data relate to a January 1951 payroll period. Between January and April 1951, 4 firms studied granted general wage increases of 10 percent, and 4 cents, 7 cents and 7½ cents an hour, respectively. These adjustments are not reflected in the data.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N.Y., April 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 12.--BANKING 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																								
		Weekly sched- uled hours	Weekly earn- ings 2/	Under \$ 30.00	\$ 30.00-32.50	\$ 32.50-35.00	\$ 35.00-37.50	\$ 37.50-40.00	\$ 40.00-42.50	\$ 42.50-45.00	\$ 45.00-47.50	\$ 47.50-50.00	\$ 50.00-52.50	\$ 52.50-55.00	\$ 55.00-57.50	\$ 57.50-60.00	\$ 60.00-62.50	\$ 62.50-65.00	\$ 65.00-67.50	\$ 67.50-70.00	\$ 70.00-72.50	\$ 72.50-75.00	\$ 75.00-80.00	\$ 80.00-85.00	\$ 85.00-90.00	\$ 90.00-100.00	\$ 100.00 and over	
Men																												
Cleaners	1,117	38.5	\$51.00	-	-	6	1	6	66	148	54	271	80	39	143	294	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards	1,674	36.5	54.00	-	-	1	11	46	73	66	63	171	180	398	145	67	120	191	100	30	7	-	2	3	-	-	-	
Proof-machine operators	476	35.5	50.50	-	-	9	9	26	31	56	31	83	42	51	24	33	38	29	8	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Tellers, all around	343	37.0	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	42	8	8	12	22	23	18	21	13	45	19	32	14	11	19	33	3	-	-	
Tellers, note	286	36.5	67.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	8	8	27	33	21	25	14	31	25	11	26	14	24	12	-	
Tellers, paying or paying and receiving, commercial	1,359	36.5	65.50	-	-	3	19	32	27	60	24	69	29	74	61	86	61	108	93	79	93	102	106	80	63	62	28	
Tellers, savings	760	36.5	66.00	-	-	9	1	41	34	39	22	66	44	55	40	14	26	46	31	19	20	50	25	20	15	48	95	
Transit clerks	282	36.0	50.50	-	1	36	19	33	9	21	8	13	11	13	23	20	13	22	7	16	2	6	9	-	-	-	-	
Women																												
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A ...	818	37.0	49.50	-	-	3	3	3	24	166	104	106	67	152	109	30	27	14	3	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B ...	2,491	36.0	42.00	37	25	167	208	502	269	443	269	340	119	70	5	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cleaners	915	31.0	33.50	175	135	300	9	189	37	51	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proof-machine operators	853	37.5	45.00	-	-	41	38	137	132	116	89	101	59	52	21	29	22	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stenographers, general	2,554	36.5	49.00	-	1	45	70	275	166	310	247	358	234	255	141	180	56	61	35	64	8	21	18	7	2	-	-	
Tellers, paying or paying and receiving, commercial	456	36.0	55.00	-	-	12	-	6	16	26	20	23	52	80	52	53	24	29	18	20	12	9	2	-	2	-	-	
Tellers, savings	620	37.0	49.00	-	-	45	3	78	15	105	50	65	45	51	47	55	9	13	23	-	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	
Transit clerks	421	35.5	36.50	-	15	222	63	45	18	19	6	17	2	2	1	1	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class A	1,139	37.0	49.50	-	-	-	-	3	66	182	141	312	112	128	42	73	35	25	14	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class B	2,319	36.5	39.50	11	17	255	299	640	377	459	139	118	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered banking establishments with more than 50 workers. Of the estimated 107 establishments and 59,544 workers in the industry, 23 establishments with 38,042 workers were actually studied.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N.Y., April 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 14.—POWER LAUNDRIES 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																							
			\$ 0.75 and under .80	\$ 0.80 .85	\$ 0.85 .90	\$ 0.90 .95	\$ 0.95 1.00	\$ 1.00 1.05	\$ 1.05 1.10	\$ 1.10 1.15	\$ 1.15 1.20	\$ 1.20 1.25	\$ 1.25 1.30	\$ 1.30 1.35	\$ 1.35 1.40	\$ 1.40 1.45	\$ 1.45 1.50	\$ 1.50 1.55	\$ 1.55 1.60	\$ 1.60 1.65	\$ 1.65 1.70	\$ 1.70 1.75	\$ 1.75 1.80	\$ 1.80 1.85	\$ 1.85 and over	
<u>Men</u>																										
Clerks, retail receiving	73	\$1.09	8	-	-	16	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extractor operators	375	1.12	-	-	-	40	88	34	42	25	9	24	26	59	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Identifiers	201	1.09	-	-	21	23	31	12	47	4	8	16	4	8	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washers, machine	274	1.41	10	-	-	-	-	12	4	10	8	17	62	30	4	14	6	1	19	14	11	8	22	7	15	
Wrappers, bundle	213	1.15	-	-	7	15	4	40	31	34	-	19	25	8	-	11	11	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Women</u>																										
Clerks, retail receiving	24	.83	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finishers, flatwork, machine: Total	2,794	.85	97	2,042	218	181	122	81	10	23	2	14	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	1,988	.83	44	1,646	206	59	22	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	806	.90	53	396	12	122	100	70	10	23	2	14	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Identifiers: Total	185	.96	12	59	30	9	12	4	1	29	16	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	107	.88	8	59	19	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	78	1.07	4	-	11	9	12	4	1	8	16	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Markers: Total	199	.98	10	62	14	16	2	44	9	12	6	-	3	2	13	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	117	.94	10	48	4	4	2	36	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	82	1.04	-	14	10	12	-	8	9	10	6	-	3	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pressers, machine, shirts	1,365	1.04	33	98	194	79	163	184	212	106	110	82	10	32	4	39	8	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	
Wrappers, bundle: Total	198	.90	16	44	51	28	19	31	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	132	.91	11	38	11	26	10	29	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	66	.89	5	6	40	2	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered power laundries with more than 20 workers. Of the estimated 169 establishments and 14,565 workers in the industry, 27 establishments with 3,794 employees were actually studied. Data relate to March 1951.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table 15.—AUTO REPAIR SHOPS 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00 and over	
			1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	over	
Body repairmen, metal: Total	337	\$1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	74	18	39	-	29	71	15	43	9	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	12	
Time	242	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	66	18	39	-	29	35	10	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Incentive	95	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	36	5	25	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	12	
Electricians, automotive	55	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	10	5	20	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Greasers: Total	473	1.26	28	96	8	43	11	15	43	44	42	111	11	5	-	5	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	425	1.22	28	96	8	43	-	15	43	44	37	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	48	1.60	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-	11	5	-	5	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, automotive, class A: Total	1,733	1.87	-	-	-	10	15	-	18	47	95	39	10	255	228	229	261	77	73	8	51	67	21	130	5	23	5	18	48	
Time	1,006	1.67	-	-	-	-	10	-	18	47	74	23	10	156	165	151	247	38	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	727	2.15	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	21	16	-	99	63	78	14	39	6	8	51	67	21	130	5	23	5	18	48	
Mechanics, automotive, class B	625	1.46	-	18	-	28	-	11	10	77	39	36	18	229	128	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Washers, automobile	299	1.20	10	51	40	11	27	5	85	-	24	15	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 4 workers in general automobile repair shops (Group 7538) and motor vehicle dealer establishments, new and used (Group 551) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Of the estimated 346 establishments and 9,588 workers in the industry, 32 establishments with 1,327 workers were actually studied. Data relate to March 1951.

2/ Data limited to men workers.

3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N.Y., April 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

UNION WAGE SCALES

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates and hours are those in effect April 1, 1951.)

Table 16.--BAKERIES

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Hand shops:		
Agreement A:		
First hands, oven workers, mixers	\$2.033	40
Second hands	1.920	40
Agreement B:		
Foremen	1.894	48
Bench and second hands	1.769	48
Third hands	1.665	48
Agreement C:		
First hands, oven workers, mixers	2.100	40
Oven loaders and dumpers	2.000	40
Wrapping-machine operators	1.971	40
Agreement D:		
First hands	2.044	40
Second hands	1.881	40
Helpers	1.656	40
Hebrew baking - Hand shops:		
Agreement A:		
Foremen, first hands	2.500	48
Second hands, third hands	2.375	48
Agreement B:		
First hands, ovenmen	2.133	48
Second hands	1.900	48
Agreement C:		
Foremen, first hands	2.244	40
Mixers, ovenmen	2.181	40
Second hands	2.081	40
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Agreement A:		
Bread department:		
Mixers, ovenmen	1.675	40
Benchmen	1.575	40
Oven loaders and dumpers	1.495	40
Wrappers, head packers and checkers	1.445	40
General helpers	1.435	40
Cake department:		
Depositors, ingredient scalers, benchmen, fryers	1.555	40
General helpers	1.405	40
Helpers (women)	1.200	40
Agreement B:		
Dividers, molders	1.575	40
Flour dumpers	1.475	40
Bakery helpers	1.415	40
Agreement C:		
Oven loaders and dumpers	1.395	40
Head slicers or wrappers, checkers	1.345	40
General helpers	1.335	40
Agreement D:		
Tray-oven operators	1.575	40
Confectioners	1.575	40
Ingredient scalers, kitchen helpers, bench hands	1.465	40
Agreement E:(cakes, pies, cookies):		
Packers and floormen	1.355	40
Wrappers and icers (women)	1.110	40

Table 16.--BAKERIES - Continued

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Machine shops: - Continued		
Agreement F:		
General helpers	\$1.435	40
Women workers	1.200	40
Agreement G:		
Foremen	2.180	40
Miscellaneous workers	1.220	40
Agreement H:		
Mixers	1.620	40
Oven helpers, blenders, panners	1.520	40
Bread wrappers	1.450	40
Agreement I:		
Molder operators, mixers' helpers	1.525	40
Wrappers and packers (women)	1.200	40
Agreement J:		
Ovenmen, mixers	1.940	40
Bench hands	1.840	40
Helpers	1.740	40
Agreement K:		
Mixers, benchmen, ovenmen	1.725	40
Second class packers, helpers	1.325	40
Third class packers	1.225	40
Hebrew baking - Machine shops:		
Agreement A:		
First hands	2.268	42
Second hands	2.125	42
Helpers	1.696	42
Agreement B:		
First hands	2.125	45
Second hands	1.992	45
Helpers	1.592	45
Crackers and cookies:		
Flour dumpers	1.505	40
Fig and jam mixers, marshmallow beaters	1.455	40
Bake-shop general helpers	1.320	40
Feeders, sugar wafers	1.150	40
General helpers	1.050	40

Table 17.--BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
<u>Journeyman</u>		
Asbestos workers	\$3.000	35
Boilermakers	3.000	40
Bricklayers	3.250	35
Carpenters	3.000	35
Cement finishers	3.000	35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	3.200	35
Elevator constructors	3.000	40

Table 17.--BUILDING CONSTRUCTION - Continued

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
<u>Journeyman</u> - Continued		
Engineers - Power equipment operators:		
Building construction:		
Heavy equipment:		
Steel erection (cranes and derricks) ...	\$3.500	40
Scrapers and tournapulls	2.750	40
Medium equipment:		
Welding machines and compressors	3.000	40
Bulldozers, tractors, locomotives (10 tons and under), motor patrols, road finishing machines, mixers under 21E..	2.625	40
Heavy construction:		
Heavy equipment:		
Shovels	3.500	40
Pile drivers	3.375	40
Cranes (digging bucket)	3.250	40
Scrapers and tournapulls	2.750	40
Medium equipment:		
Cranes (structural steel)	3.500	40
Mixers (concrete) and power houses	3.125	40
Light equipment:		
Compressors (portable, 3 or more in battery), double-drum hoists and pumps (concrete)	3.000	40
Glaziers	3.000	35
Granite cutters	3.000	35
Lathers	3.000	30
Machinists	3.000	40
Marble setters	2.750	40
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	3.000	40
Painters	2.600	35
Plasterers	3.300	30
Plumbers	3.000	35
Roofers, composition	3.000	35
Roofers, slate and tile	3.250	40
Sheet-metal workers	3.100	35
Sign painters	2.527	35
Steam and sprinkler fitters	3.100	35
Stonecutters	3.100	35
Stonemasons	3.200	35
Structural-iron workers	3.250	40
Tile layers	3.068	40
<u>Helpers and laborers</u>		
Bricklayers' tenders	2.195	35
Building laborers	2.150	35
Elevator constructors' helpers	2.200	40
Plasterers' laborers	2.600	30
Plumbers' laborers	2.000	40
Terrazzo workers' helpers	2.400	40
Tile layers' helpers	2.452	40

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UNION WAGE SCALES - Continued

Table 18.—BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Charwomen	\$42.00	40
Doormen: 1/		
Apartment "A"	55.57	48
"B"	53.26	48
"C"	50.95	48
Handymen: 1/		
Loft "A"	62.83	40
"B"	59.90	40
"C"	58.00	40
Office "A"	64.83	40
"B"	62.83	40
"C"	61.83	40
Apartment "A"	57.41	48
"B"	55.10	48
"C"	52.80	48
Starters: 1/		
Loft "A"	61.58	40
"B"	59.65	40
"C"	57.00	40
Office "A"	62.83	40
"B"	61.58	40
"C"	59.83	40
Assistant starters: 1/		
Loft "A"	58.83	40
"B"	57.65	40
"C"	56.00	40
Office "A"	60.83	40
"B"	59.58	40
"C"	57.83	40
Window washers	73.00	40
Others, including elevator operators and porters: 1/		
Loft "A"	57.58	40
"B"	55.65	40
"C"	54.00	40
Office "A"	58.83	40
"B"	57.58	40
"C"	55.83	40
Apartment "A"	55.57	48
"B"	53.26	48
"C"	50.95	48

1/ Wage rates for these classifications include only Manhattan. Class designations refer to the gross area of a building: "A" - more than 280,000 square feet; "B" - more than 120,000 square feet and not over 280,000 square feet; and "C" - 120,000 square feet or less.

Table 19.—LOCAL TRANSIT OPERATING EMPLOYEES

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Subways:		
Conductors:		
First position:		
First year	\$1.510	48
After 1 year	1.560	48
Second position	1.460	48
Platform men	1.410	48
Road motormen:		
First year	1.650	48
After 1 year	1.700	48
Yard motormen:		
First year	1.500	48
After 1 year	1.600	48
1-man cars:		
Brooklyn-Queens Transit Lines:		
First 6 months	1.460	48
7 to 12 months	1.560	48
After 1 year	1.660	48
Busses:		
Avenue B and East Broadway Transit Co.:		
First 6 months	1.360	48
7 to 12 months	1.440	48
13 to 24 months	1.500	48
After 2 years	1.600	48
Brooklyn Bus Division, Comprehensive and East Side Omnibus Corp.:		
First 6 months	1.460	48
7 to 12 months	1.560	48
After 1 year	1.660	48
Fifth Avenue Coach:		
Drivers:		
First year	1.625	44
Second year	1.635	44
After 2 years	1.675	44
Double decker drivers:		
First year	1.725	44
Second year	1.735	44
After 2 years	1.775	44
Green Lines:		
First 6 months	1.410	48
7 to 12 months	1.450	48
13 to 24 months	1.510	48
After 24 months	1.640	48
Jamaica Busses, Inc.:		
First 6 months	1.360	48
7 to 12 months	1.430	48
13 to 18 months	1.490	48
19 to 24 months	1.550	48
After 2 years	1.600	48
New York Omnibus Co.:		
First 6 months	1.435	44
7 to 12 months	1.535	44
13 to 24 months	1.585	44
After 2 years	1.685	44
Queens Bus Division:		
First 6 months	1.350	48
7 to 12 months	1.450	48
After 1 year	1.550	48

Table 19.—LOCAL TRANSIT OPERATING EMPLOYEES - Continued

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Busses: - Continued		
Third Avenue Railway Transit System:		
First 6 months	\$1.350	48
7 to 12 months	1.400	48
13 to 18 months	1.450	48
19 to 24 months	1.500	48
After 2 years	1.600	48
Tri-Boro Coach Corp.:		
First year	1.430	48
Second year	1.510	48
After 2 years	1.600	48

Table 20.—MALT LIQUORS

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Apprentices:		
First six months	\$ 59.30	37½
Second six months	60.30	37½
Second year	61.30	37½
Brewers and bottlers	79.50	37½
Engineers	101.50	40
Firemen	84.50	40
Garage helpers	64.50	37½
Maintenance and automobile mechanics	79.50	37½
Platform men (loaders and unloaders)	79.50	37½

Table 21.—MOTORTRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Beer:		
Chauffeurs	\$1.900	40
Helpers	1.775	40
Trailer and 6-wheel truck, hook and unhook	2.051	40
Trailer and 6-wheel truck, load and unload	2.101	40
Building:		
Construction:		
Dump truck	2.000	40
6-wheel, 3-axle tractor and trailer	2.125	40
Material:		
Lime, brick, cement	2.000	40
Lumber	1.760	40
Sand, gravel, and concrete-mix	2.000	40
Secondhand brick	2.375	40

UNION WAGE SCALES - Continued

Table 21.—MOTORTRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS - Continued

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Butter and egg:		
Agreement A - Market:		
4 tons	\$1.804	40
5 tons	1.832	40
Agreement B - Purveyor:		
3 tons and under	1.675	40
4 tons	1.700	40
Agreement C - Expressmen:		
3 tons and under	1.675	40
5 tons	1.725	40
7½ tons (helpers)	1.400	40
Agreement D - Dairy	1.550	40
Helpers	1.275	40
Clothing:		
Coat, dress, and package delivery	1.375	40
Helpers	1.100	40
Coal and fuel oil:		
Coal:		
Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and water yards in Queens	1.844	40
Rail yards in Queens	1.801	40
Fuel oil	1.844	40
Department store	1.675	40
Helpers	1.425	40
Food - Wholesale market:		
Agreement A	1.389	45
Helpers	1.222	45
Extra drivers	1.500	45
Helpers	1.333	45
Other than 4-wheel, single-axle truck	1.778	45
Extra drivers	1.889	45
Agreement B	1.713	40
Fruit and produce:		
Market:		
3 tons and under	1.765	40
4 tons	1.815	40
5 tons	1.840	40
7½ tons	1.903	40
Purveyor	1.575	40
Helpers	1.182	40
General trucking:		
Agreement A:		
1 ton auto and under	1.667	40
2 tons	1.692	40
3 tons	1.717	40
4 tons	1.742	40
5 tons	1.767	40
7½ tons	1.830	40
Six-wheel reach- or pole-truck, tractor- trailer, third-axle truck:		
Load or unload	1.980	40
Do not load or unload	1.830	40
Helpers	1.542	40
Agreement B:		
1 ton auto and under	1.748	40
2 tons	1.773	40
3 tons	1.798	40
4 tons	1.823	40

Table 21.—MOTORTRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS - Continued

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
General trucking: - Continued		
Agreement B: - Continued		
5 tons	\$1.848	40
7½ tons	1.910	40
Six-wheel reach- or pole-truck, tractor- trailer, third-axle truck:		
Load or unload	2.060	40
Do not load or unload	1.910	40
Helpers	1.623	40
Agreement C:		
2 tons	1.743	40
3 tons	1.768	40
4 tons	1.793	40
5 tons	1.818	40
7½ tons	1.880	40
Six-wheel reach- or pole-truck, tractor- trailer, third-axle truck:		
Load or unload	2.030	40
Do not load or unload	1.880	40
Helpers	1.593	40
Grocery - Wholesale	1.693	40
Helpers	1.603	40
Laundry:		
Cleaning and dyeing - Retail .....	.895	48
Cloth sponging	1.750	40
Helpers	1.400	40
Linen supply - Non-commercial	1.570	42
Helpers	1.230	42
Office towel - Non-commercial	1.610	38
Linen supply and towels - Wholesale	1.480	43
Shirt	1.350	43
Meat:		
Branch house	1.975	40
Hotel supply:		
Agreement A	1.750	40
Agreement B	1.975	40
Pork delivery	2.125	40
Slaughterhouse:		
Agreement A	1.975	40
Agreement B	1.945	40
Milk:		
Retail:		
Foremen	2.013	40
Route riders	1.938	40
Wholesale:		
Foremen	2.013	40
Route riders	2.088	40
Transportation (after 6 months)	1.900	40
Special delivery after 6 months	1.638	40
Moving and storage:		
Agreement A	1.600	40
Helpers	1.380	40
Agreement C - Piano	1.738	40
Helpers	1.550	40
Newspaper:		
Agreement A:		
Day	2.067	40
Night	2.274	37

Table 21.—MOTORTRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS - Continued

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Newspaper: - Continued		
Agreement B:		
Day	\$2.024	40
Night	2.218	37
Paper and miscellaneous products:		
½ to 2 tons	1.800	40
Helpers	1.375	40
Private sanitation	1.625	40
Helpers	1.450	40
Railway express	1.775	40
Helpers	1.575	40
Money delivery	1.835	40

Table 22.—OCEAN TRANSPORT - UNLICENSED PERSONNEL 1/

Type of ship, department and classification	Rate per month 1/	Hours per week
<u>Dry cargo and passenger vessels</u>		
Deck department: 2/		
Day men:		
Boatswains:		
Vessels over 20,000 tons (passenger)...	\$349.87	44
Vessels of 15,000 to 20,000 tons	337.29	44
Vessels of 10,000 to 15,000 tons	332.31	44
Vessels under 10,000 tons	315.35	44
Vessels under 10,000 tons (passenger)...	332.31	44
Boatswain's mates	278.20	44
Carpenters:		
Vessels over 20,000 tons (passenger)...	311.49	44
Vessels of 15,000 to 20,000 tons	302.06	44
Vessels of 10,000 to 15,000 tons	296.40	44
Vessels under 10,000 tons	283.01	44
Carpenter's mates	277.35	44
Storekeepers	273.58	44
Watch men:		
Able seamen	248.41	48
Boatswain's mates	262.47	48
Ordinary seamen	213.79	48
Quartermasters	248.41	48
Watchmen	248.41	48
Engine-room department: 2/		
Day men:		
Assistant electricians	311.33	44
Deck engineers	283.01	44
Electricians	395.66	44
Firemen (coal)	245.26	44
Firemen (oil)	235.82	44
Plumbers - machinist	323.29	44
Refrigerator engineers	364.19	44
Storekeepers	273.58	44

See footnotes at end of table.

UNION WAGE SCALES - Continued

Table 22.--OCEAN TRANSPORT - UNLICENSED PERSONNEL 1/ - Continued

Type of ship, department and classification	Rate per month 1/	Hours per week
<u>Dry cargo and passenger vessels - Continued</u>		
Engine-room department: 2/ - Continued		
Day men: - Continued		
Unlicensed junior engineers (freight ships)	\$314.48	44
Wipers	245.26	44
Watch men:		
Firemen - watertender	248.41	48
Oilers	248.41	48
Oilers (diesel)	270.75	48
Unlicensed junior engineers (freight ships)	283.01	48
Watertenders	248.41	48
Stewards department: 3/		
Freighters:		
Assistant cooks	245.26	48
Chief cooks	283.01	48
Chief stewards	307.70	48
Messmen	213.79	48
Second cook-bakers	257.84	48
Stewards-cooks (coastwise only)	307.70	48
Passenger vessels:		
Assistant storekeepers	238.96	48
Chefs:		
Class I vessels	552.36	48
Class II vessels	539.77	48
Class III vessels	427.75	48
Class IV vessels	415.17	48
Chief bakers	359.79	48
Chief bakers and confectioners:		
Class II vessels	408.88	48
Class III vessels	361.68	48
Class IV vessels	361.68	48
Chief bartenders	257.84	48
Chief butchers:		
Class I vessels	342.17	48
Class II vessels	342.17	48
Class III vessels	324.24	48
Chief crew cooks:		
Class I vessels	352.23	48
Class II vessels	314.48	48
Class III vessels	314.48	48
Chief linenkeepers	257.84	48
Chief pantrymen:		
Class I vessels	298.12	48
Class II vessels	298.12	48
Class III vessels	283.01	48
Class IV vessels	283.01	48
Chief silvermen:		
Class I vessels	257.84	48
Chief stewards:		
Class I vessels	651.78	48
Class II vessels	639.19	48

Table 22.--OCEAN TRANSPORT - UNLICENSED PERSONNEL 1/ - Continued

Type of ship, department and classification	Rate per month 1/	Hours per week
<u>Dry cargo and passenger vessels - Continued</u>		
Stewards department: 3/ - Continued		
Passenger vessels: - Continued		
Chief stewards: - Continued		
Class III vessels	\$434.05	48
Class IV vessels	434.05	48
Chief storekeepers	270.43	48
Deck stewards	213.79	48
Galley utility	213.79	48
General utility	213.79	48
Headwaiters:		
Class I vessels	290.56	48
Class II vessels	277.97	48
Messmen	213.79	48
Second stewards:		
Class I vessels	393.77	48
Class II vessels	381.18	48
Class III vessels	298.12	48
Class IV vessels	298.12	48
Silvermen	226.38	48
Stewardesses	213.79	48
Storekeepers	270.43	48
Third stewards:		
Class I vessels	270.43	48
Class III vessels	251.55	48
Waiters and waitresses	213.79	48
Yeomen:		
Class I vessels	257.84	48
Class II vessels	257.84	48
Class III vessels	238.96	48
<u>Tankers 4/</u>		
Deck department:		
Day men:		
Boatswains	325.52	44
Carpenters	306.75	44
Deck maintenance (A B)	270.43	44
Watch men:		
Able seamen	251.55	48
Ordinary seamen	220.09	48
Quartermasters	257.84	48
Engine department:		
Day men:		
Electricians	395.66	44
Machinists	323.29	44
Storekeepers	276.72	44
Unlicensed junior engineers	314.48	44
Wipers	245.26	44
Watch men:		
Firemen	245.26	48
Oilers	251.55	48
Watertenders	251.55	48
Unlicensed junior engineers	283.01	48

Table 22.--OCEAN TRANSPORT - UNLICENSED PERSONNEL 1/ - Continued

Type of ship, department and classification	Rate per month 1/	Hours per week
<u>Tankers 4/ - Continued</u>		
Stewards department:		
Assistant cooks	\$264.13	48
Chief cooks	295.61	48
Chief stewards	326.59	48
Galley men	220.09	48
Messmen	213.79	48
Second cooks and bakers	264.13	48
Utilitymen	213.79	48

1/ All ratings listed receive additional payment in accordance with the following conditions:

- On vessels carrying explosives in 50-ton lots or over, 10 per cent of basic monthly wages is added while such cargo is aboard, or is being loaded or unloaded.
- On vessels carrying sulphur in amount of 25 percent or more of dead weight carrying capacity, \$5.00 per voyage is added. (On vessels carrying sulphur, cement, Cyanide, etc. in bulk lots of 1000 tons or over, members of the Seafarers International Union are paid the same as those on vessels carrying explosives.)
- On vessels operating in described areas of China coastal waters, a per diem allowance of \$2.50 and an "area Bonus" of 100 per cent of daily basic wages is added.
- On vessels attacked, fired upon or struck by mines of either belligerents, resulting in physical damage to the vessel or injury to a crew member, a "vessel attack bonus" of \$125.00 shall be paid to each crew member.

2/ The maximum straight-time hours which may be worked per week at sea. At sea, watch men normally work 56 hours per week with 8 hours (Sunday) paid at the overtime rate. Day men at sea are given compensation (which is included in their basic monthly wages) in lieu of Sunday work at the overtime rate. In port both day men and watch men receive overtime rates for work on Saturday and Sunday.

3/ The maximum straight-time hours which may be worked per week at sea and in port. Members of the steward's department normally work 56 hours per week at sea with 8 hours (Sunday) paid at the overtime rate. In port overtime is paid for work on Saturday and Sunday.

4/ All scales reported cover members of the National Maritime Union of America, CIO. Differences in the contract of the Seafarers International Union of North America, AFL follow:

- Wage scales on tankers do not include a \$3.50 a month increase paid NMU members.
- Carpenters in the tanker deck department are paid the same as boatswains, i.e., \$321.80 a month.

UNION WAGE SCALES - Continued

Table 23.--PRINTING

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
<u>Book and job shops</u>		
Bindery women:		
Box girls on folding machines	\$1.080	36.3
Gathering-machine fillers-in, book examiners, wrappers	1.000	36.3
Hand collators, stitchers, pasters, covers, etc.	1.204	36.3
Machine sewers	1.204	36.3
Pasting-machine operator, Singer or McGinn stitcher operators	1.093	36.3
All other bindery women	1.233	36.3
Bookbinders:		
Assistant operators on combination and folding machines, jogging-machine operators	1.931	36.3
Automatic machine feeders, unskilled .....	.970	36.3
Blankbook binders; operators of flat machines; die machines; band-cutting machines	2.192	36.3
Book trimmers, stitchers, coverers, sheet cutters	2.120	36.3
Hand sheetmen, folding-machine operators, book trimmers, stock cutters, sheet and plate cutters, smashing-machine operators	2.200	36.3
Manifold table workers	2.167	36.3
Operators of Kast inserting and stitching machines, Dayton 3-knife trimmers	2.242	36.3
Compositors, hand	2.483	36.3
Electrotypers	3.000	37.5
Machine operators and tenders	2.483	36.3
Photoengravers	3.290	35.0
Press assistants and feeders:		
Floor help - men	1.110	36.3
Floor help - women	1.048	36.3
Miehle automatic pony, Kelly #2, Babcock automatic, Miller Major Simplex, Premier G.E., Miehle 41, sheet-fed rotary, and double sheet-fed rotary presses	2.138	36.3

Table 23.--PRINTING - Continued

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
<u>Book and job shops - Continued</u>		
Press assistants and feeders: - Continued		
Color cylinder and perfecting presses	\$2.165	36.3
Platen presses; Miehle vertical or horizontal; Miller Hi-Speed or Simplex Kelly A,B,C, Clipper, or automatic jobber; C and P cylinder presses	1.650	36.3
Utility men on web presses; assistants on cylinder presses over 42 inches	2.110	36.3
Pressmen, cylinder:		
Cylinder presses (over 68 inches), perfecting presses, sheet-fed rotary presses, multi-web ticket presses	2.513	36.3
Permanent provers, sheet-fed rotary presses with color, presses with bronz- ing attachment	2.588	36.3
Pressmen, platen:		
1 to 3 presses; 1 automatic press 20" or under	2.190	36.3
2 automatic presses, 20" or under, 2 Webendorfer presses	2.290	36.3
2 automatic presses, over 20"; 1 2-color Harris press, 15 x 18"	2.340	36.3
<u>Newspapers</u>		
Compositors, hand:		
Day work	2.828	36½
Night work	2.966	36½
Machine operators and tenders:		
Day work	2.828	36½
Night work	2.966	36½
Mailers:		
Day work	2.085	37½
Night work	2.318	34½
Photoengravers:		
Day work	3.060	36½
Night work	3.360	36½

Table 23.--PRINTING - Continued

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
<u>Newspapers - Continued</u>		
Pressmen, web presses:		
Day work	\$2.713	36½
Night work	3.045	33½
Pressmen-in-charge:		
Day work	2.920	36½
Night work	3.267	33½
Stereotypers:		
Day work	2.560	37½
Night work	3.200	31½

Table 24.--STEVEDORING

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Longshoremen:		
General cargo, including barrel oil when part of general cargo, and general cargo hailed in refrigerator space with above freezing temperature	\$2.00	40
Bulk cargo, ballast, and all coal cargoes, coal loading and trimming; cement and lime in bags	2.05	40
Hides, wet	2.15	40
Creosoted poles, ties, and shingles; cashew oil, naphthalene and soda ash in bags	2.15	40
Refrigerator space cargo - meats, fowls, and other similar cargo transported at or below freezing temperature; rates to be paid full gang	2.20	40
Kerosene, gasoline and naphtha in cases and barrels, when loaded by case oil gangs, and with a fly	2.20	40
Explosives and damaged cargo	3.90	40

Table 25.--MINIMUM ENTRANCE RATES FOR PLANT WORKERS 1/

Minimum rate (in cents)	Percent of plant 2/ workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -								
	All industries 3/	Manufacturing				Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		Durable goods		Nondurable goods					
		Establishments with -							
		101-500 workers	501 or more workers	101-500 workers	501 or more workers				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under 50	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	
50 .....	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9
Over 50 and under 55 .....	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2
55	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	
Over 55 and under 60	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	
60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Over 60 and under 65 .....	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8
65	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	
Over 65 and under 70 .....	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3
70 .....	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 70 and under 75	1.7	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	6.0	
75	22.3	33.7	27.4	59.1	18.9	12.0	16.6	14.6	
Over 75 and under 80	5.2	-	-	2.3	1.4	-	-	8.7	
80	3.0	6.6	-	6.8	2.8	.6	-	1.5	
Over 80 and under 85	4.0	-	-	2.3	-	7.8	.4	6.0	
85	2.5	3.2	2.6	1.9	3.3	2.3	8.3	2.9	
Over 85 and under 90	5.2	3.5	1.9	.8	-	.7	-	8.4	
90	5.0	5.9	10.6	1.0	2.3	5.4	2.7	2.3	
Over 90 and under 95	8.5	7.1	13.1	4.5	6.3	15.0	11.0	1.2	
95	1.6	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	2.8	
Over 95 and under 100	2.7	8.4	-	2.8	7.9	-	2.1	.7	
100	3.3	13.9	9.9	.8	5.2	.4	2.8	-	
Over 100 and under 105	2.0	-	3.1	1.6	7.8	2.4	-	-	
105 .....	.4	-	5.5	.4	-	.1	-	-
Over 105 and under 110	2.7	2.8	1.7	-	7.7	3.3	5.0	-	
110	1.8	4.8	-	-	6.1	1.9	1.7	1.2	
Over 110 and under 115	1.8	-	-	1.4	2.1	.9	17.4	3.3	
115 .....	.8	-	2.6	3.2	-	.5	-	.5
Over 115 and under 120	1.3	-	11.2	-	3.4	-	3.1	-	
120	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	
Over 120 and under 125	1.4	1.5	3.7	.4	3.9	1.8	-	.3	
125 .....	.3	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
Over 125 and under 130	1.8	4.1	2.4	-	5.5	2.8	-	-	
130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Over 130 and under 135 .....	.9	-	2.0	1.5	-	.8	5.7	.8
135 .....	.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 135 and under 140 .....	.7	-	2.3	-	1.8	.4	1.3	1.3
140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Over 140 and under 145 .....	.9	-	-	1.9	-	1.4	-	1.7
145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Over 145 and under 150 .....	.5	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.8	1.2
150 and over	3.2	-	-	-	1.4	12.5	4.4	-	
Establishments with no established minimum	3.4	2.8	-	5.5	10.5	1.7	14.6	.4	
Information not available	4.8	.4	-	-	-	20.2	.4	.2	

Table 26.--SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL PROVISIONS

Shift differential	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift in -									
	All manufacturing industries 1/						Paints and varnishes			
	All industries		Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Paints and varnishes		Machinery	
	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments	9.9	2.7	8.5	1.9	11.2	3.5	2.2	-	7.0	-
Receiving shift differentials ...	9.6	2.6	8.5	1.9	10.6	3.4	2.2	-	7.0	-
Uniform cents (per hour)	6.5	1.9	3.1	1.3	9.3	2.5	2.2	-	.1	-
Under 5 cents .....	.3	-	.6	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-
5 cents	2.2	.4	1.5	.4	2.8	.3	1.2	-	-	-
Over 5 and under 10 cents	1.2	.5	-	.4	2.2	.6	-	-	-	-
10 cents .....	.4	.3	1.0	.4	.2	.4	1.0	-	.1	-
Over 10 cents	2.4	.7	-	.1	4.2	1.2	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage	2.8	.6	5.4	.6	.8	.7	-	-	6.9	-
5 percent .....	.3	(2/)	-	-	.6	.1	-	-	-	-
Over 5 and under 10 percent .....	.3	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	1.1	.5	2.1	.6	.2	.5	-	-	3.6	-
Over 10 percent	1.1	.1	2.5	-	-	.1	-	-	3.3	-
Other .....	.3	.1	-	-	.5	.2	-	-	-	-
Receiving no differential .....	.3	(2/)	-	-	.6	.1	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

2/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N.Y., April 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

- 1/ Lowest rates formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers, other than watchmen.
 2/ Other than office workers.
 3/ Excludes data for finance, insurance, and real estate.
 * Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table 27.—SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS

Weekly hours	Percent of women office workers employed in -										Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	Central offices	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods								All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 hours	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	1.6	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4
35 hours	44.1	30.4	17.1	34.5	70.4	40.3	16.4	45.3	28.5	59.9	2.3	3.7	1.6	5.0	1.1	1.0	1.7	(2/)
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	16.0	13.0	.2	17.0	2.1	12.9	3.1	30.2	6.6	11.4	2.1	5.2	-	8.4	-	1.5	-	-
37½ hours	17.0	25.8	22.0	27.0	9.5	21.5	33.5	11.8	23.5	11.5	9.4	11.6	-	18.8	3.9	1.9	18.1	4.6
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	3.4	8.0	5.1	8.9	1.4	2.6	4.3	3.2	1.5	2.7	.2	.1	.2	-	3.3	-	-	.5
40 hours	18.8	22.8	55.6	12.6	16.5	22.4	42.1	9.1	37.4	12.9	65.6	72.8	89.3	62.5	57.0	88.8	45.3	74.9
Over 40 and under 44 hours .....	.1	-	-	-	.1	.3	-	-	.3	-	.9	.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	5.5
44 hours	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	3.1	2.8	-	4.5	2.8	-	6.5	1.6
Over 44 and under 48 hours	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	3.9	.5	1.2	.1	-	2.2	17.9	3.1
48 hours .....	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	1.8	-	7.7	.9	1.6	.5	20.0	1.3	8.8	5.7
Over 48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	1.8	4.7	-	6.2	-	1.7	-
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	.7

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 28.—PAID HOLIDAYS

Number of paid holidays	Percent of office workers employed in -										Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	Central offices	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods								All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments providing paid holidays	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.1	97.9	97.8	97.9	63.4	100.0	93.8	92.9
1 to 5 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	3.4	-	5.5	.6	-	8.5	-
5 days .....	.7	.4	-	.5	-	-	-	.1	6.4	-	5.0	1.4	-	2.3	-	-	1.2	35.4
6 days	3.2	8.5	10.7	7.5	4.0	3.8	.8	.3	8.0	2.6	20.9	34.4	21.0	42.6	9.6	19.6	8.3	21.5
6½ days .....	.1	1.0	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	.1	-	.8	2.1	-	3.3	-	-	-	-
7 days	15.3	27.1	31.1	25.4	8.2	20.7	75.8	.9	23.0	14.5	23.3	27.2	39.8	19.4	5.8	18.4	46.1	19.2
7½ days .....	.4	.8	-	1.2	1.5	.3	.1	-	.2	.3	2.9	.2	-	.4	-	2.5	14.5	.4
8 days	7.2	20.8	14.8	23.3	1.1	7.5	1.1	.1	17.3	12.6	7.3	12.9	19.8	8.5	1.3	10.8	.9	5.4
8½ days	1.0	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	1.0	1.5	.7	.1	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
9 days	6.9	20.1	23.3	18.8	2.9	5.3	1.5	2.8	9.4	9.9	6.0	9.4	12.1	7.7	5.9	1.4	1.4	1.6
9½ days .....	.8	.6	-	.9	1.2	1.0	4.1	-	.1	1.4	.5	.3	-	.5	-	2.8	1.6	-
10 days	7.9	11.8	12.5	11.5	3.0	19.0	1.0	2.9	11.3	10.8	3.0	3.4	1.7	4.5	.1	15.8	1.3	2.2
10½ days	2.6	2.1	-	3.0	-	4.4	.5	1.9	3.7	5.1	.1	(3/)	-	.1	-	1.3	-	-
11 days	45.1	6.3	7.6	5.8	74.6	28.3	13.6	71.5	14.4	39.0	15.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	38.8	24.2	10.0	7.2
11½ days	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	.6	4.4	1.5	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	7.1	.5	-	.7	2.8	3.4	-	17.9	-	-	.9	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	-	-
12½ or more days .....	.4	-	-	-	.7	-	.3	(3/)	.2	1.6	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments providing no paid holidays ...	.2	-	-	-	(3/)	1.3	1.2	-	-	-	7.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	20.3	-	6.2	7.1
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	16.3	-	-	-

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 29.--PAID VACATIONS (FORMAL PROVISIONS)

Vacation policy	Percent of office workers employed in -										Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	Central offices	All industries 2/	All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>6 months of service</u>																		
Establishments with paid vacations	81.6	77.8	61.2	84.7	91.9	73.1	62.5	87.1	78.8	80.2	54.0	51.7	56.8	48.5	61.6	50.5	61.2	28.1
Under 1 week	3.7	4.7	13.0	1.1	-	1.8	23.7	3.4	1.5	2.0	16.1	25.4	41.5	15.4	1.0	9.1	19.4	6.8
1 week	51.5	44.1	19.6	54.5	73.0	66.6	26.9	40.5	54.8	63.1	29.9	14.6	8.2	18.6	56.0	34.7	38.8	16.3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	10.6	12.7	19.0	10.0	10.4	1.1	7.7	10.8	16.3	13.5	6.3	9.8	5.5	12.5	4.6	-	2.8	4.1
2 weeks	15.6	16.3	9.6	19.1	8.5	3.6	4.2	31.9	6.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	-	6.7	.2	.9
Over 2 weeks .....	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	18.4	22.2	38.8	15.3	8.1	26.9	37.5	12.9	21.2	19.8	42.4	48.3	43.2	51.5	22.0	49.5	38.8	71.9
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-
<u>1 year of service</u>																		
Establishments with paid vacations	99.7	98.8	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	93.6	98.0	99.3	97.2	78.1	100.0	98.7	96.1
1 week	8.3	14.0	21.0	11.0	5.3	7.7	51.5	2.1	9.7	5.0	50.0	67.7	75.9	62.6	16.5	39.2	46.4	70.9
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	.2	1.3	4.6	-	-	-	-	.1	.4	-	2.4	2.8	5.3	1.2	1.3	-	-	2.3
2 weeks	90.7	83.0	74.4	86.6	94.7	92.3	48.5	97.1	86.2	95.0	37.4	19.8	17.1	21.5	57.0	60.8	52.3	21.5
Over 2 weeks .....	.5	.5	-	.7	-	-	-	.7	2.3	-	3.8	7.7	1.0	11.9	3.3	-	-	1.4
Establishments with no paid vacations .....	.3	1.2	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	2.8	2.0	.7	2.8	5.5	-	1.3	3.9
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-
<u>2 years of service</u>																		
Establishments with paid vacations	99.8	98.8	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	93.8	98.0	99.3	97.2	78.1	100.0	98.7	97.9
1 week	2.3	6.6	7.5	6.2	.2	1.6	.3	2.0	6.0	-	25.5	38.9	43.8	35.8	6.5	21.3	6.4	55.9
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	.4	2.5	8.6	-	-	-	-	.1	.4	-	10.1	20.3	22.0	19.2	2.7	-	-	2.8
2 weeks	94.6	86.0	83.9	86.9	99.8	98.4	90.7	95.6	85.2	100.0	52.8	31.1	32.5	30.3	65.6	78.7	83.8	37.8
Over 2 weeks	2.5	3.7	-	5.2	-	-	9.0	2.3	7.8	-	5.4	7.7	1.0	11.9	3.3	-	8.5	1.4
Establishments with no paid vacations .....	.2	1.2	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	.6	-	2.6	2.0	.7	2.8	5.5	-	1.3	2.1
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-
<u>15 years of service</u>																		
Establishments with paid vacations	99.9	99.1	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	93.9	98.0	99.3	97.2	78.1	100.0	98.7	98.6
1 week .....	.3	.8	-	1.1	(2/)	1.2	.3	-	.2	-	3.1	4.2	1.7	5.8	2.1	1.3	.6	5.2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(3/)	.4	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	1.8	2.7	1.2	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	29.3	52.9	73.2	44.4	19.3	51.1	41.9	12.1	46.0	25.2	57.4	70.0	72.5	68.4	29.1	63.0	53.8	83.2
Over 2 and under 3 weeks .....	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.1	2.0	5.2	-	1.0	-	-	1.5
3 weeks	65.3	31.9	25.6	34.5	79.7	47.7	54.9	79.8	50.7	74.8	30.1	20.0	17.2	21.8	45.0	35.7	42.9	8.6
Over 3 weeks	4.1	13.1	-	18.7	1.0	-	2.9	5.6	2.9	-	.5	-	-	-	.9	-	1.4	.1
Establishments with no paid vacations .....	.1	.9	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	.2	-	2.5	2.0	.7	2.8	5.5	-	1.3	1.4
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N.Y., April 1951

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 30.—PAID SICK LEAVE (FORMAL PROVISIONS)

Provisions for paid sick leave	Percent of office workers employed in -										Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	Central offices	All industries 2/	All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6 months of service																		
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	20.6	31.6	28.5	32.9	2.4	18.7	37.6	16.7	24.1	25.9	11.9	8.3	9.3	7.7	3.5	27.5	31.2	6.1
Under 5 days	1.5	2.7	4.2	2.0	-	.8	4.2	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.0	1.4	3.3	.3	-	1.5	6.1	1.9
5 days	7.7	8.6	3.5	10.8	-	3.1	20.2	11.4	5.1	4.3	5.7	4.4	3.6	4.9	2.1	8.4	15.3	1.9
6 days	2.7	1.0	-	1.4	1.4	3.7	5.9	1.1	3.2	6.3	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.9	.5	7.1	6.9	-
7 days .....	.5	.3	1.0	-	-	.3	1.9	-	2.0	.9	.4	.4	1.1	-	-	1.9	-	1.2
10 days	5.3	17.1	15.5	17.8	1.0	7.1	2.9	1.3	6.2	7.1	1.0	.4	-	.6	.9	8.5	1.9	.2
12 days .....	.4	1.1	1.6	.9	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-
15 days .....	.6	.8	2.7	-	-	2.8	2.5	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-
Over 15 days	1.9	-	-	-	-	.9	-	1.7	3.4	5.1	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	-	.9
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	70.4	68.4	71.5	67.1	97.6	81.3	62.4	83.3	75.9	74.1	84.5	91.7	90.7	92.3	80.1	72.5	68.8	93.9
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-
1 year of service																		
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	26.8	34.7	38.8	32.9	27.6	21.9	37.7	20.5	26.5	35.1	18.9	13.7	16.9	11.7	13.9	41.4	35.0	14.3
Under 5 days .....	.3	1.1	-	1.5	-	-	2.0	-	1.1	-	2.9	3.5	5.6	2.2	-	1.5	5.9	1.9
5 days	9.0	11.7	13.8	10.8	19.4	2.2	14.2	9.4	6.2	4.8	7.1	5.3	6.0	4.9	11.7	10.3	3.6	8.5
6 days	1.7	1.4	2.7	.8	.6	2.7	6.0	.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	17.6	8.8	-
7 days .....	.3	.4	-	.5	-	.3	2.8	-	1.1	-	.4	.4	1.1	-	-	1.9	.9	.1
10 days	5.6	12.0	15.5	10.6	3.1	5.1	10.2	3.9	5.6	4.8	3.6	.4	-	.6	.5	8.5	14.8	1.2
11 or 12 days	2.5	1.1	1.6	.9	1.3	2.3	-	2.5	6.1	3.5	.4	-	-	-	.8	.4	.1	1.2
15 days	2.4	1.1	3.7	-	1.2	1.7	2.5	1.8	-	7.3	.2	-	-	-	-	.9	.9	-
20 days	2.3	-	-	-	2.0	5.7	-	1.1	.7	6.5	.2	-	-	-	.9	-	-	-
Over 20 days	2.7	5.9	1.5	7.8	-	1.9	-	1.7	2.8	5.1	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	-	.3	-	1.4
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	73.2	65.3	61.2	67.1	72.4	78.1	62.3	79.5	73.5	64.9	77.5	86.3	83.1	88.3	69.7	58.6	65.0	85.7
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-
15 years of service																		
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	30.7	34.7	38.8	32.9	66.1	21.9	39.5	20.5	26.5	35.1	23.4	13.7	16.9	11.7	32.7	41.4	37.2	14.3
Under 5 days .....	.1	.8	-	1.1	-	-	.3	-	-	-	2.0	2.3	5.6	.3	-	1.5	3.9	1.8
5 days	11.1	4.9	3.5	5.4	52.9	2.2	14.8	9.4	6.2	2.9	10.4	5.5	3.6	6.6	26.2	10.3	4.6	8.1
6 days	1.7	.6	-	.8	.6	2.7	5.9	.1	4.0	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.9	-	17.6	7.1	(3/)
7 days .....	.4	.7	-	1.0	-	.3	2.8	-	1.1	-	.9	1.5	4.1	-	-	1.9	.9	.6
10 days	4.0	11.5	21.9	7.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	1.3	5.6	4.7	.7	.1	-	.2	.5	.3	1.9	.1
12 days	1.5	1.1	1.6	.9	.5	2.3	-	.1	4.2	3.5	.2	-	-	-	.3	.4	.1	1.1
15 days .....	.6	.9	3.0	-	1.2	1.7	2.9	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	.9	3.2	-
20 to 30 days	2.3	1.5	5.1	-	-	-	2.2	2.3	2.6	6.0	.7	.9	2.3	-	-	-	1.7	.1
Over 30 days	9.0	12.7	3.7	16.5	7.8	9.4	7.7	7.3	2.8	14.9	5.1	1.7	-	2.7	5.7	8.5	13.8	2.5
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	69.3	65.3	61.2	67.1	33.9	78.1	60.5	79.5	73.5	64.9	73.0	86.3	83.1	88.3	50.9	58.6	62.8	85.7
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N.Y., April 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 31.—NONPRODUCTION BONUSES

Type of bonus	Percent of office workers employed in -										Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	Central offices	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods								All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments with nonproduction bonuses 3/	44.5	50.3	43.4	53.2	18.8	49.9	37.9	57.5	38.3	28.2	28.3	31.8	35.3	29.7	8.3	28.2	46.2	22.8
Christmas or year-end	34.4	46.8	37.3	50.8	16.4	38.4	33.2	37.5	31.8	28.2	26.0	29.4	33.1	27.1	8.3	23.1	42.0	21.0
Profit-sharing	6.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	.4	11.3	3.7	11.3	9.0	-	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	-	3.8	4.0	-
Other	6.3	2.5	4.4	1.8	2.4	3.4	1.0	13.9	.1	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.9	3.4	-	1.3	.2	1.8
Establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	55.5	49.7	56.6	46.8	81.2	50.1	62.1	42.5	61.7	71.8	68.1	68.2	64.7	70.3	75.3	71.8	53.8	77.2
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Unduplicated total.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 32.—INSURANCE AND PENSION PLANS

Type of plan	Percent of office workers employed in -										Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	Central offices	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods								All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments with insurance or pension plans 3/	92.5	84.7	86.6	83.9	98.5	87.7	92.1	95.3	81.3	98.8	81.0	81.6	87.8	77.8	72.6	75.7	91.2	78.1
Life insurance	84.0	78.2	83.6	75.9	89.7	81.7	60.2	87.9	75.2	91.3	68.9	71.1	78.0	66.8	64.5	65.5	70.2	67.6
Health insurance	50.2	54.8	51.2	56.3	68.0	50.0	49.7	47.1	29.9	55.2	51.4	58.3	53.7	61.1	41.0	35.7	54.6	46.4
Hospitalization	50.7	38.1	67.3	25.8	33.2	47.8	70.8	62.0	34.7	51.5	57.2	64.8	71.6	60.6	32.3	45.8	70.3	56.8
Retirement pension	64.1	42.1	25.0	49.3	89.2	42.1	41.1	73.0	43.2	83.0	37.0	31.5	21.6	37.7	54.2	37.6	37.5	17.7
Establishments with no insurance or pension plans	7.5	15.3	13.4	16.1	1.5	12.3	7.9	4.7	18.7	1.2	14.8	18.4	12.2	22.2	9.4	24.3	8.8	19.8
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	18.0	-	-	2.1

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Unduplicated total.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N.Y., April 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Appendix A - Scope and Method of Survey

With the exception of the union scale of rates, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of field representatives of the Bureau to representative establishments in the area surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; they are presented in Appendix B.

Six broad industry divisions and central offices were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and power plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing and shipping (tables 1 through 4). The covered industry groupings are: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and central offices. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits was also obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisions. As indicated in table A, only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant their inclusion in the study.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry, and are indicated in table B. Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for these jobs were included only for firms which satisfied the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

Table A.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS IN NEW YORK, N.Y., AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, APRIL 1951

Item	Number of establishments			Employment			
	Estimated total in all industries 1/	Estimated total within scope of study 2/	Studied	Estimated total in all industries 1/	Estimated total within scope of study 2/	Total	Office
<u>Industry Division</u>							
All divisions	106,039	4,211	651	2,634,300	1,339,400	564,710	178,820
Manufacturing	34,604	1,152	159	998,000	373,800	112,520	16,160
Durable goods 3/	10,626	365	66	305,000	135,500	47,490	5,740
Nondurable goods 4/	23,978	787	93	693,000	238,300	65,030	10,420
Nonmanufacturing	70,811	2,795	419	1,539,800	875,400	407,780	133,690
Transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities	3,830	210	60	275,900	222,400	154,970	31,290
Wholesale trade	17,771	787	79	269,400	110,600	20,000	7,930
Retail trade	22,674	299	56	386,900	177,400	81,940	9,350
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9,458	686	99	285,800	210,500	95,540	70,850
Services:							
Industries covered 5/	12,933	813	125	264,400	154,500	55,330	14,270
Industries not covered	4,145	-	-	57,400	-	-	-
Central Offices	624	264	73	96,500	90,200	44,410	28,970
<u>Size of Establishment</u>							
All size groups	106,039	4,211	651	2,634,300	1,339,400	564,710	178,820
1,001 and over	204	204	136	525,700	525,700	410,280	128,790
501 - 1,000	319	317	105	216,300	214,700	73,190	24,920
251 - 500	709	699	125	242,400	239,200	44,800	13,580
101 - 250	1,844	1,778	183	286,600	276,100	28,760	8,490
51 - 100	4,555	1,213	102	316,100	83,700	7,680	3,040
21 - 50	14,177	(2/)	(2/)	444,600	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
1 - 20	84,231	(2/)	(2/)	602,600	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)

1/ Includes establishments with 1 or more workers in New York City (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties).

2/ The survey of office, professional and technical, maintenance and power plant, custodial, warehousing and shipping jobs reported in tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 was limited to establishments with more than 100 workers in manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities, and to establishments with more than 50 workers in wholesale trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and service industries; exceptions made in selected industries in which characteristic jobs were surveyed are indicated in table B.

3/ Metal working; lumber, furniture and other wood products; stone, clay and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

4/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

5/ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair services; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; non-profit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupation.

The earnings information in the report excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, have been included for those workers employed under some form of incentive wage system. Where weekly hours are reported as for office clerical, they refer to the work schedules for which the salaries are paid rounded to the nearest half-hour; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full time workers, i.e., those who were hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule of hours for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all office workers and to all plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plans are further limited to those providing full pay for at least some amount of time off without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits, and exclude health insurance even though it is paid by the employer. Health insurance is included, however, under tabulations for insurance and pension plans.

Table B.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK, N.Y. AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS APRIL 1951 1/

Selected industries in which characteristic jobs were surveyed 2/	Minimum size of establishment studied	Number of establishments		Employment	
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	Studied
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2/ 21	389	86	30,835	13,285
Women's and misses' dresses	8	1,647	208	57,668	9,444
Men's and boys' dress shirts	21	41	13	2,435	918
Paints and varnishes	8	109	19	4,440	1,571
Women's cement process shoes (conventional lasted)	21	54	21	5,462	3,846
Children's stitchdown shoes	21	21	11	1,801	1,200
Machinery industries	4/ 21	246	41	24,541	13,428
Banking	51	107	23	59,544	38,042
Insurance carriers	51	127	27	73,661	42,945
Power laundries	21	169	27	14,565	3,794
Auto repair shops	5	346	32	9,588	1,327

1/ Industries surveyed in months other than April were: women's dresses, August 1950; footwear, September 1950; dress shirts, November 1950; machinery industries, December 1950; paints and varnishes, power laundries, and automobile repair shops, March 1951.

2/ Industries are defined in footnotes to tables 5 through 15.

3/ Cutting shops with 5 or more workers were included.

4/ Establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories with 8 or more workers were included.

Appendix B - Descriptions of Occupations Studied

41.

Office - Continued

The primary purpose of the Bureau's job descriptions is to assist its field staff in classifying workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area, into appropriate occupations. This is essential in order to permit the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In view of these special characteristics of the Bureau's job descriptions, their adoption without modification by any single establishment or for any other purpose than that indicated herein is not recommended. Where office workers regularly perform duties classified in more than one occupation, they are generally classified according to the most skilled or responsible duties that are a regular part of their job and that are significant in determining their value to the firm.

Office

BILLER, MACHINE

A worker who prepares statements, bills and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. Should be designated as working on billing machine or bookkeeping machine as described below.

Billing Machine - A worker who uses a special billing machine (Moon Hopkins, Elliott Fisher, Burroughs, etc., which are combination typing and adding machines) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fan-fold machine.

Bookkeeping Machine - A worker who uses a bookkeeping machine (Sundstrand, Elliott Fisher, Remington Rand, etc., which may or may not have typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on a customer's ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

BOOKKEEPER, HAND

A worker who keeps a set of books for recording business transactions and whose work involves most of the following: posting and balancing subsidiary ledgers, cash books or journals, journalizing transactions where judgment is involved as to accounts affected; posting general ledger; and taking trial balances. May also prepare accounting statements and bills; may direct work of assistants or accounting clerks.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker who operates a bookkeeping machine (Remington Rand, Elliott Fisher, Sundstrand, Burroughs, National Cash Register) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A - A worker who uses a bookkeeping machine with or without a typewriter keyboard to keep a set of records of business transactions usually requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B - A worker who uses a bookkeeping machine with or without a typewriter keyboard to keep a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records pertaining to business transactions usually requiring some knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payrolls, customers' accounts (not including simple type of billing described under Biller, Machine), cost distributions, expense distributions, inventory controls, etc. In addition, may check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

CALCULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker whose primary function consists of operating a calculating machine to perform mathematical computations other than addition exclusively.

Comptometer type

Other than Comptometer type

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

A worker who performs one or more accounting operations such as preparing simple journal vouchers; accounts payable vouchers; coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distributions; entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; posting and balancing subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledger, e.g., accounts receivable, accounts payable, stock records, voucher journals. May assist in preparing journal entries. For workers whose duties include handling the general ledger or a set of books see Bookkeeper, Hand.

CLERK, FILE

Class A - A worker who is responsible for maintaining an established filing system and classifies and indexes correspondence or other material; may also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with files or supervise others in filing and locating material in the files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

Class B - A worker who performs routine filing, usually of material that has already been classified, or locates or assists in locating material in files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

Office - ContinuedCLERK, GENERAL

A worker who is typically required to perform a variety of office operations. This requirement may arise as a result of impracticability of specialization in a small office or because versatility is essential in meeting peak requirements in larger offices. The work generally involves the use of independent judgment in tending to a pattern of office work from day to day, as well as knowledge relating to phases of office work that occur only occasionally. For example, the range of operations performed may entail all or some combination of the following: answering correspondence, preparing bills and invoices, posting to various records, preparing payrolls, filing, etc. May also operate various office machines and type as the work requires.

CLERK, ORDER

A worker who receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally and whose duties involve any combination of the following: quoting prices to customers, making out an order sheet listing the items to make up the order, checking prices and quantities of items on order sheet, distributing order sheets to respective departments to be filled. May also check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt of orders from customers, follow-up orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

CLERK, PAYROLL

A worker who computes wages of company employees and enters the necessary data on the payroll sheets and whose duties involve: calculating worker's earnings based on time or production records; posting calculated data on payroll sheet, showing information such as worker's name, working days, time, rate, deductions for insurance and total wages due. In addition, may make out pay checks and assist the paymaster in making up and distributing the pay envelopes. May use a calculating machine.

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, reproduces multiple copies of typewritten or handwritten matter, using a mimeograph or ditto machine. Makes necessary adjustment such as for ink and paper feed counter and cylinder speed. Is not required to prepare stencil or ditto master. May keep file of used stencils or ditto masters. May sort, collate, and staple completed material.

KEY-PUNCH OPERATOR

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, records accounting and statistical data on tabulating cards by punching a series of holes in the cards in a specified sequence, using a numerical key-punch machine, following written information on records. May be required to duplicate cards by using the duplicating device attached to machine. Keeps files of punch cards. May verify own work or work of others.

OFFICE BOY OR GIRL

A worker who performs a variety of routine duties such as running errands; operating minor office machines; such as sealers or mailers; opening and distributing mail; and other minor clerical work. (Bonded messengers are excluded from this classification.)

Office - ContinuedSECRETARY

A worker who performs secretarial and clerical duties for a superior in an administrative or executive position and whose duties involve the following: making appointments for superior; receiving people coming into office; answering and making phone calls; handling personal and important or confidential mail, and writing routine correspondence on own initiative; taking dictation, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine (except where transcribing machine is used), and transcribing dictation or the recorded information reproduced on a transcribing machine. In addition, may prepare special reports or memoranda for information of superior.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

A worker whose primary function is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a normal routine vocabulary, and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work. (See Transcribing-Machine Operator.)

STENOGRAPHER, TECHNICAL

A worker whose primary function is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work. (See Transcribing-Machine Operator.)

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

A worker who operates a single or multiple position telephone switchboard, and whose duties involve: handling incoming, outgoing and intraplant or office calls. In addition, may record toll calls and take messages. As a minor part of duties, may give information to persons who call in, or occasionally take telephone orders. For workers who also do typing or other stenographic work or act as receptionists, (See Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.)

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

A worker who in addition to performing duties of operator, on a single position or monitor-type switchboard, acts as receptionist and/or performs typing or other routine clerical work as part of regular duties. This typing or clerical work may take the major part of this worker's time while at switchboard.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker who operates machine that automatically analyzes and translates information punched in groups of tabulating cards, and prints translated data on forms or accounting records; sets or adjusts machine to add, subtract, multiply, and make other calculations; places cards to be tabulated in feed magazine and starts machine. May file cards after they are tabulated. May sort and verify punched cards.

Office - ContinuedTRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

A worker whose primary function is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing-machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine is classified as a Stenographer, General.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, TECHNICAL

A worker whose primary function is to transcribe dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research from transcribing-machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine is classified as a Stenographer, Technical.

TYPIST

A worker who uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May operate a teletype machine. May, in addition, do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, making out bills, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A - A worker who performs one or more of the following: typing material in final form from very rough and involved draft; copying from plain or corrected copy in which there is a frequent and varied use of technical and unusual words or from foreign language copy; combining material from several sources; or planning lay-out of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing; typing tables from rough draft in final form. May also type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances. May, in addition, perform clerical duties as outlined above.

Class B - A worker who performs one or more of the following: typing from relatively clear or typed drafts; routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; setting up simple standard tabulations, or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly. May, in addition, perform clerical duties as outlined above.

Professional and TechnicalDRAFTSMAN

A worker who prepares working plans and detail drawings from notes, rough or detailed sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. The duties performed involve a combination of the following: preparing working plans, detail drawings, maps, cross-sections, etc., to scale by use of drafting instruments; making engineering computations such as those involved in strength of materials, beams and trusses; verifying completed work, checking dimensions, materials to be used, and quantities; writing specifications; making adjustments or changes in drawings or specifications. In addition, may ink in lines and letters on pencil drawings, prepare detail units of complete drawings, or trace

Professional and Technical - ContinuedDRAFTSMAN - Continued

drawings. Work is frequently in a specialized field such as architectural, electrical, mechanical, or structural drafting.

DRAFTSMAN, CHIEF

(Draftsman, head; squad leader; squad boss)

A worker who plans and directs activities of one or more draftsmen in preparation of working plans and detail drawings from rough or detail sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. The duties performed involve a combination of the following: interpreting blueprints, sketches, and written or verbal orders; determining work procedures; assigning duties to subordinates and inspecting their work; and performing more difficult problems. May assist subordinates during emergencies or as a regular assignment, and performs related duties of a supervisory or administrative nature.

DRAFTSMAN, JUNIOR

(Detailer, assistant draftsman)

A worker who details units or parts of drawings prepared by draftsman or others for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Uses various types of drafting tools as required. May prepare drawings from simple plans or sketches, and performs other duties under direction of a draftsman.

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

A registered nurse who gives nursing service to employees or persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment and whose duties involve all or most of the following: giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employee's injuries; keeping records of patients treated; and preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes. May also assist Physician in examining applicants, give instruction in health education and illness prevention, and performs other related duties.

TRACER

A worker who copies plans and drawings prepared by others, by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawing and tracing with pen or pencil. Uses T-square, compass and other drafting tools. May prepare simple drawings and do simple lettering.

Maintenance and Power PlantCARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

A worker who performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions,

Maintenance and Power Plant - ContinuedCARPENTER, MAINTENANCE - Continued

doors, floors, stairs, casings, trim made of wood in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenters' hand tools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

A worker who performs a variety of electrical trade functions in the installation, maintenance or repair of equipment for the generating, distribution, and/or utilization of electric energy in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layout or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electricians' hand tools and measuring and testing instruments.

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

A worker who operates and maintains and/or supervises the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply power, heat, refrigeration or air-conditioning and whose work involves: operating and maintaining and/or supervising the operation of such equipment as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making or supervising equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. This classification does not include head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer.

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

A worker who fires stationary boilers used in a factory, power plant, or other establishment to furnish heat, to generate power, or to supply steam for industrial processes, and whose work involves feeding fuel to fire by hand or operating a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checking water and safety valves. In addition, may clean, oil, or assist in repairing boiler room equipment.

HELPER, TRADES, MAINTENANCE

A worker who assists another worker in one of the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine and equipment; assisting worker by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. In some trades the term helper is synonymous with apprentice, since the helper is expected to learn the trade of the worker he assists. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform also varies from trade to trade: in some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting and holding materials and tools and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

Maintenance and Power Plant - ContinuedMACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

A worker who produces replacement parts and new parts for mechanical equipment operated in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and layout of work; using a variety of machinist's hand tools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts and equipment required for his work; and fitting and assembling parts. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MAN, GENERAL UTILITY

A worker who keeps the machines, mechanical equipment and/or structure of an establishment (usually a small plant where specialization in maintenance work is impractical) in repair; whose duties involve the performance of operations and the use of tools and equipment of several trades, rather than specialization in one trade or one type of maintenance work only, and whose work involves a combination of the following: planning and layout of work relating to repair of buildings, machines, mechanical and/or electrical equipment; repairing electrical and/or mechanical equipment; installing, aligning and balancing new equipment; and repairing building, floors, stairs as well as making and repairing bins, cribs, and partitions.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)

A worker who repairs automobiles, motor trucks and tractors of an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such hand tools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and/or installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts.

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

A worker who repairs machinery and mechanical equipment of an establishment and whose work involves most of the following: examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of hand tools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a defective part by a machine shop or sending of the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shop; and reassembling of machines, and making all necessary adjustments for operation.

MILLWRIGHT

A worker who installs new machines or heavy equipment and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out of the work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of hand tools, and rigging; making standard shop

Maintenance and Power Plant - ContinuedMILLWRIGHT - Continued

computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing of equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives, and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

OILER

(Greaser; lubricator)

A worker who lubricates, with oil or grease, the moving parts or wearing surfaces of mechanical equipment found in an establishment.

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

(Painter, repair)

A worker who paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment and whose work involves the following: knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; mixing colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; applying paint with spray gun or brush.

PIPE FITTER, MAINTENANCE

A worker who installs and/or repairs pipe and pipe fittings in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: laying out of work and/or measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machine; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. This classification does not include workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems.

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

A worker who keeps the plumbing system of an establishment in good order and whose work involves the following: knowledge of sanitary codes regarding installation of vents, traps in plumbing system; installing or repairing pipes and fixtures; opening clogged drains with a plunger or plumber's snake; and replacing washers on leaky faucets.

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

(Tinner; tinsmith)

Maintenance and Power Plant - ContinuedSHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE - Continued

A worker who fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blue-prints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of hand tools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Custodial, Warehousing and ShippingCRANE OPERATOR, ELECTRIC BRIDGE

(Overhead-crane operator; traveling-crane operator)

A worker who lifts and moves heavy objects with an electrically powered hoist which is mounted on a metal bridge, and runs along overhead rails. The work of the operator involves: closing switch to turn on electricity; moving electrical controller levers and brake pedal to run the crane bridge along overhead rails, to run the hoisting trolley back and forth across the bridge, and to raise and lower the load line and anything attached to it. (Motions of crane are usually carried out in response to signals from other workers, on the ground.)

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies workers according to type of crane operated, as follows:

Crane operator, electric bridge (under 20 tons)
Crane operator, electric bridge (20 tons and over)

GUARD

A worker who has routine police duties, either at fixed post or on tour, maintaining order, using arms or force where necessary. This classification includes gatemen who are stationed at gate and check on identity of employees and other persons entering.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Day porter, sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

A worker who cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. The duties performed involve a combination of the following: sweeping, mopping and/or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and rest rooms. This classification does not include workers who specialize in window washing.

Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping - ContinuedORDER FILLER

(Order picker; stock selector; warehouse stockman)

A worker who fills shipping or transfer orders from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slip, customer orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

PACKER

A worker who prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in boxes or other containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. The work of the packer involves a combination of the following: knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing containers; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. This classification does not include packers who also make wooden boxes or crates.

SHIPPING-AND-RECEIVING CLERK

A worker who prepares merchandise for shipment, or who receives and is responsible for incoming shipments of merchandise or other materials. Shipping work involves: a knowledge of shipping procedures, practices, routes, available means of transportation and rates; and preparing records of the goods shipped, making up bills of lading, posting weight and shipping charges, and keeping a file of shipping records. May, in addition, direct or assist in preparing the merchandise for shipment. Receiving work generally involves: verifying or directing others in verifying the correctness of shipments against bills of lading, invoices, or other records; checking for shortages and rejecting damaged goods; routing merchandise or materials to proper departments; and maintaining necessary records and files.

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies these workers on the following basis:

Shipping clerk
Receiving clerk
Shipping and-receiving clerk

STOCK HANDLER AND TRUCKER, HAND

(Loader and unloader; handler and stacker; shelver; trucker; stockman or stock helper; warehouseman or warehouse helper)

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; transporting materials or merchandise by hand truck, car or wheelbarrow to proper location. May, in addition, keep a record of materials handled or check items against invoices or other records. This classification does not include longshoremen, who load and unload ships.

Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping - ContinuedTRUCK DRIVER

A worker who drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or men between various types of establishments such as: manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments and/or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. Duties may also involve loading or unloading truck with or without helpers, making minor mechanical repairs, and keeping truck in good working order. This classification does not include driver-salesmen or over-the-road drivers.

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies truck drivers according to size and type of equipment operated, as follows:

Truck driver, light (under 1-1/2 tons)
Truck driver, medium (1-1/2 to and including 4 tons)
Truck driver, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)
Truck driver, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)

TRUCKER, POWER

A worker who operates a manually-controlled gasoline or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies workers according to type of truck operated, as follows:

Truckers, power (fork-lift)
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)

WATCHMAN

A worker who guards premises of plant property, warehouses, office buildings, or banks. Makes rounds of premises periodically in protecting property against fire, theft, and illegal entry.

Men's and Boys' Suits and CoatsCUTTER AND MARKER

A worker who performs a complete job of marking and cutting cloth and/or lining by hand or machine. Also includes workers who specialize in either marking or cutting the material by hand or machine after marking. In addition, may spread or lay up layers of fabric, or may arrange pattern on material and outline with chalk.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats - ContinuedCUTTER, BODY-LINING

A worker who cuts out body-linings (excluding those specializing in sleeve lining) from single or multiple layers of fabrics. In addition, may also mark the outline for the cutting operation..

BASTER, BODY-LINING AND FACING, HAND

A worker who performs one or more of the following hand operations: attach facing or lining to the forepart, baste facing or shapes after the edge is turned, or baste the body lining smooth. This classification does not include basting on canvas, armhole, shoulder, collar, sleeve lining or cuff.

BASTER, COLLAR, HAND

A worker who performs operations which involve attaching top and under collar to garment. This classification does not include preparing collars before they are attached.

BUTTON SEWER, HAND

A worker who sews buttons to garments by hand, using needle and thread. In addition, may match buttons or mark location of buttons.

BUTTONHOLE MAKER, HAND

A worker who sews buttonholes in garments by hand.

FINISHER, HAND

A worker who performs one or more of the following hand operations: sewing or felling lining to lining, or lining to cloth at the armholes, shoulders, sleeve bottoms, body lining, top and undercollar to neck of coat, and felling corners where it is impractical or undesirable for the various machines to be used - such as corners between facing and bottom turnup, openings over thick seams, etc.

FITTER

A worker who sorts, matches and trims cut garment parts and linings preparatory to the sewing operations. This classification excludes workers who do only such single operations as stamping, marking sizes, marking stitches, etc.

INSPECTOR, FINAL

(Examiner)

A worker who examines and inspects completed garments prior to pressing or shipping and whose work involves: determining whether the garments conform to shop standards of quality and marking defects such as dropped stitches, bad seams, etc. In addition, may make minor repairs.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats - ContinuedINSPECTOR, FINAL - Continued

Thread trimmers who may only casually inspect garments are not included in this classification. In many shops manufacturing inexpensive garments there will be no inspectors falling within this description; in those shops whatever inspection is carried on is usually performed by Thread Trimmers.

JANITOR

(Sweeper; cleaner)

A worker who sweeps and cleans shop areas, washrooms and offices, and removes waste and refuse. May wash floors and windows.

PACKER

A worker who places finished garments in shipping containers. In addition, may also seal or close container, and/or place shipping or identification marks on container.

PRESSER, FINISH

(Off-presser; over presser; top presser)

A worker who performs the final pressing operations on completed garments, by means of a hand-pressing iron, or a pressing machine which is heated by gas or steam. Workers who press only a portion of the completed garment are also included in this classification; however, those who merely remove creases from body linings are excluded.

For wage study purposes, in this industry pressers are classified according to the type of pressing equipment used in coat fabrication departments only:

Pressers, finish, hand - uses hand-pressing iron.

Pressers, finish, machine - uses pressing machine which is heated by steam.

SEWER, HAND

(Bench worker; finisher)

A worker who performs sewing operations by hand including sewing on buttons, making buttonholes, sewing on size tickets, stitching edges, closing openings that have been left by various hand and machine operations, etc.

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker who operates a standard industrial sewing machine or a special-purpose sewing machine to perform the stitching involved in making parts of garments, in joining various garment sections together, or in attaching previously completed garment parts to partially completed garments.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats - ContinuedSEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR - Continued

For wage study purposes, in this industry sewing-machine operators are classified according to garment; for selected sewing operations, workers are further designated according to operation, as follows:

Sewing-machine operators (coats)

Buttonhole making - A worker who operates a buttonhole machine that automatically cuts and stitches buttonholes in garments or garment parts, and whose work involves: positioning garment or part with locating mark for buttonhole under needle; lowering presser foot and pressing pedal to start machine; and releasing presser foot and removing garment when buttonhole is completed. In addition, may adjust machine to cut different sizes of buttonholes.

Join side seams - An operator who joins back to forepart (front) of garment.

Join under-collar, join sleeve lining, or piece pockets - Includes operators who join under-collar cloth and under-collar canvas; or join top-sleeve lining to under-sleeve lining; or sew cloth and lining facings to the pocket lining and may also make the cash pocket.

Pipe edges - An operator who, by means of a folder attachment, sews a narrow bias strip (piping) to the raw edges of seams to form a binding or piping.

Sew in sleeve - An operator who sews completed sleeves to the body of the coat.

Sewing-machine operators (trousers)

Attach waistband - An operator who attaches cloth waistband all around top of trousers.

Join outseams - An operator who joins front and back legs at outer seam.

Make pockets - An operator who makes either complete front, side, or back pockets, or complete pockets exclusive of sewing facings (piecing) to pocket linings.

Stitch pockets - An operator who stitches around edge of pocket lining, after the pockets have been turned, as a reinforcing seam.

Tacking - An operator who sews bartacks at various parts of garment, such as at ends of pocket openings, at the bottom of fly opening, at top of back seat opening, at top and bottom of belt loops, and/or buttonhole ends for reinforcement, on a specially designed sewing machine.

SHAPER, EDGE AND BOTTOM

A worker who marks and trims lapels, front edge, and bottom of coat with a shears. Lapels are marked by means of a special pattern or "shaper". The lower part of the front edge and bottoms may also be marked with the aid of special patterns.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats - ContinuedSTOCK CLERK, GARMENTS

A worker who receives completed garments, stores garments according to size, style and color; and prepares garments for shipment. May also assemble parts (coats, vests, and trousers) into complete garments and keep records of garments received and prepared for shipment.

This classification does not include stockroom helpers or employees who supervise stock clerks and helpers.

THREAD TRIMMER

(Cleaner; clipper)

A worker who trims loose thread ends, basting threads and seam edges of garments with scissors prior to pressing or packing.

Workers who also carefully examine and inspect garments are classified as Inspectors, Final.

For wage study purposes, in this industry thread trimmers are classified according to garment, as follows:

Thread trimmers (coats)
Thread trimmers (trousers)

UNDER-PRESSER

(Forepresser; parts presser)

A worker who uses a hand iron, machine iron, or a powered press to press garment parts such as pockets, seams, shoulders, etc., during the fabricating process.

For wage study purposes, in this industry under-pressers are classified according to garment, as follows:

Under-pressers (coats)
Under-pressers (trousers)

WORK DISTRIBUTOR

(Bundle carrier)

A worker who carries or trucks garments in various stages of completion to the worker who is to perform the next operation on garment. May exercise some discretion in distributing work, but has no supervisory responsibilities.

Women's and Misses' DressesCUTTER AND MARKER

A worker who marks the outlines of various garment parts on a ply of fabric and who cuts out parts with shears, hand knife, or powered cutting machine. In addition, may spread or lay-up cloth on cutting table. This classification includes workers who specialize in cutting or in marking; specialized markers using perforated patterns, marking by use of talcum, are omitted as are all workers who specialize in spreading cloth.

Workers engaged in marking and cutting linings and trimmings are included in the classification.

INSPECTOR, FINAL (EXAMINER)

A worker who examines and inspects completed garments prior to pressing or shipping and whose work involves: determining whether the garments conform to shop standards of quality, and marking defects such as dropped stitches, bad seams, etc. In addition, may make minor repairs.

Thread trimmers who may only casually inspect garments are not included in this classification. In many shops manufacturing inexpensive garments there will be no inspectors falling within this classification; in those shops whatever inspection is carried on is usually performed by Thread Trimmers.

PRESSER

A worker who performs pressing operations (finish or under) on garments or garment parts by means of a hand-pressing iron and/or powered press or mangle.

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies pressers according to type of pressing equipment used, as follows:

Presser, hand
Presser, machine
Presser, hand and machine

Workers are classified as "pressers, hand and machine" when sizable proportions of their work are performed by each of the two methods. Otherwise, the predominant type of pressing is the determining factor in classification.

SEWER, HAND (FINISHER)

(Bench worker)

A worker who performs sewing operations by hand including sewing on buttons, making buttonholes, stitching edges, closing openings that have been left by various hand and machine operations.

Workers who specialize in sewing tickets or labels are not included in this classification.

Women's and Misses' Dresses - ContinuedSEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR, SECTION SYSTEM

An operator who uses a standard or special purpose sewing machine to perform the sewing operations required in making parts of garments, joining parts made by others, joining various sections together, or in attaching previously completed parts to partially completed garments, but who does not construct the entire garment. In shops that operate entirely on a section (or bundle) system this classification would include all sewing-machine operators (except buttonhole makers and button sewers) without any differentiation of operators by type of machine or operation performed. In shops that operate partly on a section system, this classification would include all operators who do not construct an entire garment.

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR, SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM

An operator who uses a sewing machine to perform all the standard sewing-machine operations involved in the manufacture of a complete garment and whose work involves: assembling and joining all parts of the garment except those added by finishers. Usually an experienced operator working on better-grade apparel in which the variety of design is so great and style changes so frequent as to prevent the economical use of a section system.

This classification includes workers employed in single-hand system shops who pair-up and work as a team and divide work tickets equally; this arrangement is informal, in contrast to the section system on which rates are established for individual operations.

THREAD TRIMMER (CLEANER)

(Clipper)

A worker who trims loose thread ends, basting threads and seam edges of garments with scissors prior to pressing or packing.

Workers who also carefully examine and inspect garments are classified as Inspectors, Final.

WORK DISTRIBUTOR

A worker who carries or trucks garments in various stages of completion to the worker who is to perform the next operation on garment. May exercise some discretion in distributing work, but has no supervisory responsibilities.

Men's and Boys' Dress Shirts and NightwearBUTTON SEWER, MACHINE

A worker who operates a button-sewing machine that automatically sews buttons to garments or garment parts, and whose work involves: positioning garment with locating mark for button under presser foot; opening button clamp on presser foot, placing button in clamp and closing clamp; lowering presser foot on garment and pressing pedal to start machine.

Men's and Boys' Dress Shirts and Nightwear - ContinuedBUTTONHOLE MAKER, MACHINE

A worker who operates a buttonhole machine that automatically cuts and stitches buttonholes in garments or garment parts, and whose work involves: positioning garment or part with locating mark for buttonhole under needle; lowering presser foot and pressing pedal to start machine; and releasing presser foot and removing garment when buttonhole is completed. In addition, may adjust machine to cut different sizes of buttonholes.

INSPECTOR, FINAL

(Examiner)

A worker who examines and inspects completed garments prior to pressing or shipping and whose work involves: determining whether the garments conform to shop standards of quality and marking defects such as dropped stitches, bad seams, etc. In addition, may make minor repairs.

Thread trimmers who may only casually inspect garments are not included in this classification.

PRESSER, FINISH

(Off-presser; over presser; top presser)

A worker who performs the final pressing operations on completed garments, by means of a hand-pressing iron, powered press, or mangle. Workers who press only a portion of the completed garment are also included in this classification.

Workers can be classified according to the type of pressing equipment used.

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR, DRESS SHIRTS

A worker who operates a standard industrial sewing machine or a special-purpose sewing machine to perform the stitching involved in making parts of garments, in joining various garment sections together, or in attaching previously completed garment parts to partially completed garments.

Separate classifications have been established for Buttonhole Makers, Machine, Button Sewers, Machine and Tailors, All-Around.

WORKING FOREMEN, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

(Foremen; assistant foreman; group leader; group head; leader; leadman; supervisor)

A worker who performs duties of a supervisory nature in connection with a specific kind of work or in a specific department and regularly performs work requiring manual skill or physical effort, which consumes more than 20 percent of the hours worked by such employee in the workweek. This classification includes all working supervisors, in all processing operations. Working foremen in the tool room, tool crib, experimental, and tool-and-die departments are not included.

Paints and VarnishesLABELER AND PACKER

A worker who pastes identifying labels on cans or other containers by hand or by means of a labeling machine, and/or who packs labeled containers into boxes or cartons.

MAINTENANCE MAN, GENERAL UTILITY

(See Maintenance and Power Plant, page 44, for description.)

MIXER

(Batchmaker; compounder)

A worker who operates one or more mixing machines in which component parts (liquids or solids) are blended or mixed in controlled amounts to produce intermediate or finished products.

TECHNICIAN

(Assistant chemist)

A worker who performs predetermined chemical tests, for example, to ascertain whether purchased raw materials meet plant specifications, or to determine whether processing is being performed according to plant standards of specifications. Usually is a college graduate in chemistry or has equivalent training and experience.

TINTER

(Color matcher, enamel maker)

A worker who colors or tints paints, and whose work involves a combination of the following: blending basic color pigments in correct proportions to match standard color sample or according to specifications; using hand paddle or power mixer to mix ingredients thoroughly; checking weight and/or viscosity of batch against sample or specifications, and making necessary additions to mixture to meet requirements. In addition, may add thinner to ground paint.

TRUCKER, HAND

A worker who pushes or pulls hand trucks, cars or wheelbarrows used for transporting goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment, and usually loads or unloads hand trucks or wheelbarrows. May stack materials in storage bins, etc., and may keep records of materials moved.

VARNISH MAKER

(Kettleman; oil cooker; varnish cooker)

A worker who cooks necessary ingredients such as resins and gums in kettle to make various types of varnishes and oils according to specifications, and whose work involves: regulating controls for temperature; adding ingredients according to formula or other specifications checking viscosity of batch and determining when it meets the standard sample. In addition, may also add thinner to the mixture. See also definition for Mixer.

Women's Cement Process Shoes (Conventional Lasted)ASSEMBLER FOR PULLOVER, MACHINE

A worker who prepares the upper for lasting by assembling the counter and upper and operating a machine to tack the upper to the wooden last. The work involves: placing counters on rack of pan containing cement, lowering rack into pan to apply cement to counters, inserting cemented counter between lining and upper at the heel, setting a piece of wax or tissue paper next to lining to facilitate removal of last after completion of operations, placing upper on last making certain that heel seam is in center of rear of last, setting last on a jack and pushing jack into machine which automatically drives tacks through the upper into the heel seat and heel seam.

BED-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Bed laster; bed lasting-machine operator; heel and forepart laster)

A worker who completes the operations of drawing the toe and heel of the upper of a shoe tightly over the last and whose work involves the following: setting shoe on machine with sole up, and manipulating hand levels controlling a series of wipers (friction pullers) which draw the upper simultaneously from all directions, over edge of insole at toe and heel; holding upper in place with the wipers and, using an automatically-fed hand-tacking device, drives tacks through upper at the heel; and securing upper at the toe in one of the following ways: (1) McKay system - tacking down upper in the same manner as the heel is tacked, the tacks remaining in the finished shoes. (2) Welt system - passing a wire from an anchor tack, which he drives on one side of the shoe, around the drawn-in upper at the toe, to the opposite side where he winds it around another anchor tack, to hold upper in place until it is stitched to insole by a later operation; or may staple upper instead of using above methods. (3) Cement system - wiping toe in place and holding it with wiper; trimming off surplus toe box, lining and upper, by hand, close to insole; applying cement to insole between lining and upper at toe and folding over lasting allowance of upper and sticking it in insole.

CUTTER, VAMP AND WHOLE SHOE, HAND

(Carver; cutter, outside, hand; cutter, sampler; cutter-out, upper; upper leather cutter)

A worker who cuts vamps and uppers of shoes from skins or hides with a hand knife and who performs most of the following: selecting hides or skins of desired thickness and quality; noting location of defective spots in material, and direction of grain of leather, setting pattern on material in such a way as to obtain maximum number of pieces, and in such relation to the grain of the leather, that there will be a minimum of stretching of material in processing of shoe, drawing knife along edge of pattern, cutting part to desired shape; and bundling cut pieces and marking size on top piece for identification.

CUTTER, VAMP AND WHOLE SHOE, MACHINE

A worker who cuts parts of shoe uppers from hides, skins or fabricated materials, by means of a clicking machine and whose work involves the following: setting leather or other shoe material on cutting table of machine; selecting proper die and setting it in place on material; and depressing lever to cause upper arm to drop automatically on the die with sufficient force to cut material to the shape and size of the die.

Women's Cement Process Shoes (Conventional Lasted) - ContinuedEDGE TRIMMER, MACHINE

(Edge-trimming-machine operator; trimmer, apex; trimmer, margin)

A worker who trims, cuts to size, and smooths the edges of shoes by turning and manipulating the side surfaces of the soles against the revolving cutting tool of an edge-trimming machine.

FANCY STITCHER

(Applique stitcher; blind-row stitcher; etching stitcher; eyelet-row stitcher; stripper, stitching; trimming stitcher)

A worker who operates a power-driven sewing machine to stitch decorative designs on shoe uppers, such as outlining eyelet row, stitching imitation foxings or fancy panel designs, running extra rows of stitching, and stitching piping and ornamental leather strips (applique) and whose work involves the following: inserting material under the presser foot and needle of machine; depressing lever to start machine; and guiding material by hand (usually along previously marked lines on material) as stitching is performed.

FLOOR BOY OR GIRL

(Assembly boy or girl; floor man; router)

A worker who keeps stock and distributes partially finished materials used in the manufacture of footwear to various departments to keep workers supplied with material, using truck or carrying material. May perform simple machine operations under direction of foremen, such as tempering soles, and molding edges of soles.

SIDE LASTER, MACHINE

A worker who operates a machine to last the sides and shanks of the upper and whose work involves: drawing out lining and upper with hand pincers, holding shoe so that pincers of machine grasp edges of upper and draw them evenly and closely about the last, and manipulating lever of machine to operate device which drives staples or tacks through the upper at the sides and shanks.

SOLE ATTACHER, CEMENT PROCESS

(Compo-conveyor operator; sole layer, machine; sole-laying-machine operator; soler)

A worker who operates a sole-laying machine to cement outsoles permanently to the uppers of shoes and whose work involves the following: brushing a coat of solvent over the inner surface of the outsole from the heel seat to the toe; pressing outer sole on shoe, being certain that edges of sole project evenly over edges of shoe; setting toe part of shoe and heel part of last directly below corresponding jacks (lugs) of machine; pressing air pedal (which opens valve on pipe leading to air compressor storage tank) to fill the air cushion and force the shoe against the jacks which hold the outsole firmly in place while the cement dries.

Women's Cement Process Shoes (Conventional Lasted) - ContinuedTOP STITCHER

A worker who operates a sewing machine to stitch the lining to the upper part of a shoe and to trim off excess edges of lining. The work of the top stitcher involves: fitting lining to upper to obtain proper allowance for insertion of counter or receiving upper and lining already fitted or cemented together, setting parts into machine at heel seam, lowering guide down to the edge of top of upper, and guiding parts through machine by hand to complete stitching and trimming operation.

TREER

(Polisher, uppers; shoe treer)

A worker who cleans and finishes shoes by removing spots and discolorations, remedying any slight cut or blemish, and rubbing uppers with a hot iron to smooth out wrinkles and who performs most of the following: setting shoe on a treeing form, the shape of the last, and depressing lever expanding form so that shoe will fit tightly over it; brushing, cleaning, dressing and finishing shoe according to the kind of leather or material; applying color stain or bleach to blemished spots; burnishing shoe parts; and smoothing out wrinkles in the uppers with a hot iron.

VAMPER

(Vamp closer; vamp stitcher; zigzag seamer)

A worker who by use of a power-driven sewing machine, sews together the forepart of the upper (tip and vamp) and the two quarters of a shoe and whose work involves the following: setting overlapped edges together under presser foot and needle of machine; depressing lever to start machine and guiding material through stitching process; and sewing top to entire lower part of upper when shoe has a cut separate from quarters; or has a whole vamp. Parts are sometimes first pasted together by another worker to insure most accurate stitching.

WOOD-HEEL-SEAT FITTER, HAND

A worker who trims the heel seat of a shoe by hand in preparation for attaching the wood heel and whose work involves: using a hand knife to trim the heel seat of the outside of the shoe to give it a concave shape and molding the heel seat by pounding with a hammer, then shaping it to conform with the base of the heel that is to be attached. This operation is usually performed on high quality women's shoes.

WOOD-HEEL-SEAT FITTER, MACHINE

A worker who operates a machine to cut out a piece around the outer margin of the heel seat, preparatory to heel attaching and whose work involves: setting gage on machine for size of heel to be fitted and adjusting pin stop for right or left shoe, pressing shoe against stationary horizontal knife in machine to cut through the heel seat between the upper and the sole until counter of shoe strikes a stop gage, and operating machine which automatically cuts out a U-shaped piece from the heel seat so that the wood heel fits properly when attached. This machine operation is usually performed on popular and medium-priced women's shoes.

Children's Stitchdown ShoesCUTTER, VAMP AND WHOLE SHOE, MACHINE

(See Women's Cement Process Shoes, page 51, for description.)

EDGE TRIMMER, MACHINE

(See Women's Cement Process Shoes, page 51, for description.)

FANCY STITCHER

(See Women's Cement Process Shoes, page 51, for description.)

FLOOR BOY OR GIRL

(See Women's Cement Process Shoes, page 51, for description.)

GOODYEAR STITCHER

A worker who operates a Goodyear stitching machine to attach the outsole to the welt of a shoe and whose work involves the following: setting the sole, sole side up, on table rest of machine underneath needle, and guiding shoe with hand as needle sews around shank and forepart of shoe, the stitch extending from a channel that was cut for it in bottom of outsole, through outsole to upper surface of welt. The welt extends around the edge of the sole as far back as the breast of the heel.

THREAD LASTER

(Stitchdown-thread laster, Puritan laster)

A worker who operates a stitchdown thread-lasting machine to last shoes by sewing shoe uppers to insoles and whose work involves: pulling shoe upper over last to which an insole has been tacked, setting last and upper into machine, starting machine which sews the upper to the insole, and guiding the shoe in such a manner that the feeder guide pulls the upper tightly around last.

TOP STITCHER

(See Women's Cement Process Shoes, page 52, for description.)

TREER

(See Women's Cement Process Shoes, page 52, for description.)

VAMPER

(See Women's Cement Process Shoes, page 52, for description.)

Machinery IndustriesASSEMBLER

(Bench assembler; floor assembler; jig assembler; line assembler; sub-assembler)

A worker who assembles and/or fits together parts to form complete units or subassemblies at a bench, conveyor line, or on the floor, depending upon the size of the units and the organization of the production process. The work of the assembler may include processing operations requiring the use of hand tools in scraping, chipping and filing of parts to obtain a desired fit as well as power tools and special equipment when punching, riveting, soldering or welding of parts is necessary. Workers who perform any of these processing operations exclusively as part of specialized assembling operations are not included in this classification.

Class A - A worker who assembles parts into complete units or subassemblies that require fitting of parts and decisions regarding proper performance of any component part or the assembled unit, and whose work involves any combination of the following: assembling from drawings, blueprints or other written specifications; assembling units composed of a variety of parts and/or subassemblies; assembling large units requiring careful fitting and adjusting of parts to obtain specified clearances; and using a variety of hand and powered tools and precision measuring instruments.

Class B - A worker who assembles parts into units or subassemblies in accordance with standard and prescribed procedures, and whose work involves any combination of the following: assembling a limited range of standard and familiar products composed of a number of small or medium-sized parts requiring some fitting or adjusting; assembling large units that require little or no fitting of component parts; working under conditions where accurate performance and completion of work within set time limits are essential for subsequent assembling operations; and using a limited variety of hand or powered tools.

Class C - A worker who performs short-cycle, repetitive assembling operations, and whose work does not involve any fitting or making decisions regarding proper performance of the component parts or assembling procedures.

DRILL-PRESS OPERATOR, SINGLE- OR MULTIPLE-SPINDLE

Performs such operations as drilling, reaming, countersinking, counterboring, spot-facing and tapping on one or more types of single-spindle or multiple-spindle drill presses.

This classification includes operators of all types of drill presses other than radial-drill presses and portable drilling equipment.

Class A - Operator who is required to set up machine for operations requiring careful positioning, blocking and aligning of units; to determine speeds, feeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make all necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

Operator who is required to set up machine where speeds, feeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed but whose work involves very difficult operations such as deep drilling, or boring to exacting specifications.

Machinery Industries - ContinuedDRILL-PRESS OPERATOR, SINGLE- OR MULTIPLE-SPINDLE - Continued

Class B - Operator who is required to set up machine on standard operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed; and to make all necessary adjustments during operation or

Operator who is required to maintain set-up made by others, including making all necessary adjustments during operation on work requiring considerable care on the part of the operator to maintain specified tolerances.

Class C - Operator who is required only to operate machine, on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop the machine and call on foreman, leadman, or set-up man to correct the operation.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

(See Maintenance and Power Plant, page 44, for description.)

ENGINE-LATHE OPERATOR

Operates an engine lathe for shaping external and internal cylindrical surfaces of metal objects. The engine lathe, basically characterized by a headstock, tailstock, and powered tool carriage, is a general-purpose machine tool used primarily for turning. It is also commonly used in performing such operations as facing, boring, drilling, and threading; and, equipped with appropriate attachments, it may be used for a very wide variety of special machining operations. The stock may be held in position by the lathe "centers" or by various types of chucks and fixtures.

This classification excludes operators of bench lathes, automatic lathes, automatic-screw machines, and hand-turret lathes and hand-screw machines.

Class A - Operator who is required to set up machine; to select feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

Operator who is required to set up machine from drawings, blueprints or layout, in accordance with prescribed feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence and to make necessary adjustments during operation where changes in work and set-up are frequent and where care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils.

Class B - Operator who is required to maintain operation set up by others, by making all necessary adjustments, where care is essential to achieve very close tolerances or

Operator who is required to set up machine on standard or roughing operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed; and to make adjustments during operation.

Machinery Industries - ContinuedENGINE-LATHE OPERATOR - Continued

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools and to select proper coolants and cutting oils.

Class C - Operator who is required only to operate machine on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop the machine and call on foreman, leadman, or set-up man to correct the operation.

GRINDING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Centerless-grinder operator; cylindrical-grinder operator; external-grinder operator; internal-grinder operator; surface-grinder operator; Universal-grinder operator)

A worker who operates one of several types of precision grinding machines to grind internal and external surfaces of metal parts to a smooth and even finish and to required dimensions. Precision grinding is used primarily as a finishing operation on previously machined parts, and consists of applying abrasive wheels rotating at high speed to the surfaces to be ground.

In addition to the types of grinding machines indicated above, this classification includes operators of other production grinding machines such as: single-purpose grinders, (drill grinders, broach grinders, saw grinders, gear cutter grinders, thread grinders, etc.), and automatic and semi-automatic general purpose grinding machines.

Class A - An operator who is required to set up machine; to select feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

An operator who is required to set up machine from drawings or blueprints or lay-out in accordance with prescribed feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence and to make necessary adjustments during operation where changes in work and set-up are frequent and where care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils.

Class B - An operator who is required to set up machine on standard operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are either prescribed or are known from past experience; to make adjustments during operation; and to maintain prescribed tolerances or

An operator who is required to maintain operation set up by others, by making all necessary adjustments, where considerable care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools and to select coolants and cutting oils.

Class C - An operator who is required only to operate machine on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop the machine and call on foreman, leadman, or set-up man to correct the operation.

Machinery Industries - ContinuedINSPECTOR

A worker who performs such operations as examining parts or products for flaws and defects, and checking their dimensions and appearance to determine whether they meet the required standards and specifications.

Class A - A worker who inspects parts, products, and/or processes with responsibility for decisions regarding the quality of the product and/or operations, and whose work involves any combination of the following: thorough knowledge of the processing operations in the branch of work to which he is assigned, including the use of a variety of precision measuring instruments; interpreting drawings and specifications in inspection work on units composed of a large number of component parts; examining a variety of products or processing operations; determining causes of flaws in products and/or processes and suggesting necessary changes to correct work methods; and devising inspection procedures for new products.

Class B - A worker who inspects parts, products, and/or processes and whose work involves any combination of the following: knowledge of processing operations in the branch of work to which he is assigned, limited to familiar products and processes or where performance is dependent on past experience; performing inspection operations on products and/or processes having rigid specifications, but where the inspection procedures involving a sequence of inspection operations, including decisions regarding proper fit or performance of some parts; and using precision measuring instruments.

Class C - A worker who inspects parts, products and/or processes and whose work involves any combination of the following: short-cycle, repetitive inspection operations; using a standardized, special-purpose measuring instrument repetitively; and visual examination of parts or products, rejecting units having obvious deformities or flaws.

JANITOR

(See Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, page 47, for description.)

MACHINIST, PRODUCTION

A worker who is required to fabricate metal parts involving a series of progressive operations and whose work involves most of the following: understanding of written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's hand tools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; understanding of the working properties of the common metals; and selecting standard materials, parts and equipment needed for his work. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Machinery Industries - ContinuedMILLING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Milling-machine operator, automatic; milling-machine operator, hand)

Performs a variety of work such as grooving, planing, and shaping metal objects on a milling machine, which removes material from metal surfaces by the cutting action of multi-toothed rotating cutters of various sizes and shapes.

Milling-machine types vary from the manually controlled machines employed in unit production to fully automatic (conveyor-fed) machines found in plants engaged in mass production. This classification includes operators of all types of milling machines except single-purpose millers such as thread millers, duplicators, die sinkers, pantograph millers and engraving millers.

Class A - Operator who is required to set up machine; to select feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

Operator who is required to set up machine from drawings, blueprints, or lay-out in accordance with prescribed feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence, and to make necessary adjustments during operation where changes in work and set-up are frequent and where considerable care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils.

Class B - Operator who is required to set up machines on standard operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed; to make adjustments during operation; and to maintain prescribed tolerances or

Operator who is required to maintain operation set up by others, by making all necessary adjustments, where considerable care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting oils.

Class C - Operator who is required to operate only, on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop machine and call on foreman, leadman or set-up man to correct the operation.

TOOL-AND-DIE MAKER

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; fixture maker; gauge maker)

A worker who constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gauges, jigs, fixtures or dies for forgings, punching and other metal-forming work, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out of work from models, blueprints, drawings or other oral and written specifications; using a variety of tool-and-die maker's hand tools and precision

Machinery Industries - ContinuedTOOL-AND-DIE MAKER - Continued

measuring instruments; understanding of the working properties of common metals and alloys; setting up and operating of machine tools and related equipment; making necessary shop computations relating to dimensions of work, speed, feeds, and tooling of machines; heat-treating of metal parts during fabrication as well as of finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; working to close tolerances; fitting and assembling of parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances; and selecting appropriate materials, tools and processes. In general, the tool-and-die maker's work requires a rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies workers by type of shop, as follows:

Tool-and-die makers, jobbing shops
Tool-and-die makers, other than jobbing shops

TRUCKER, HAND

(See Paints and Varnishes, page 50, for description.)

WELDER, HAND

A worker who fuses (welds) metal objects together by means of an oxyacetylene torch or arc welding apparatus in the fabrication of metal shapes and in repairing broken or cracked metal objects. In addition to performing hand welding or brazing operation, he may also lay out guide lines or marks on metal parts and may cut metal with a cutting torch.

Class A - Worker who performs welding operations requiring most of the following: planning and laying out of work from drawings, blueprints or other written specifications; knowledge of welding properties of a variety of metals and alloys; setting up of work and determining operation sequence; welding of high pressure vessels or other objects involving critical safety and load requirements; working from a variety of positions; and ability to weld with gas or arc apparatus.

Class B - Worker who is required to perform either arc or gas welding operations on repetitive work, where no critical safety and load requirements are involved; where the work calls mainly for one position welding; and where the layout and planning of the work are performed by others.

BankingBOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(See Office, page 41, for description.)

CLEANER

A worker who keeps halls, offices, and/or rooms of public buildings, offices, commercial establishments, or apartment houses in a clean, orderly condition and whose work involves: sweeping, mopping and/or scrubbing floors; disposing of waste or litter; and/or dusting furniture and equipment. May also be required to polish metal fixtures and fittings. This classification does not include window washers.

CLERK, TRANSIT

A worker who sorts and lists checks and whose work includes the following: mechanical endorsement of checks when necessary; manual sorting of checks in racks according to bank; listing, totalling, and balancing with predetermined control totals; locating and adjusting errors; and preparing checks for mailing back to banks on which drawn.

GUARD

(See Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping, page 45, for description.)

PROOF-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker who operates a sorting machine under general supervision to sort checks, debits, credits and other items. Records totals of specific items in appropriate ledgers. May perform additional clerical duties in connection with sorting.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

TELLER, ALL AROUND

Receives deposits and pays out on withdrawals for savings accounts; receives deposits and cashes checks for checking accounts; receives payments on notes, etc. May record daily transactions and balance accounts. May supervise one or more clerks who record details of transactions, such as names, dates, serial numbers, and amounts involved so that pertinent data may be distributed among the several departments for recording, filing, and clearing.

TELLER, NOTE

Collects exchange charges and payments on notes, drafts, rents, and contracts for deeds. May accept and give receipts for collateral on maturity notes. Is in charge of sending out notices of maturity. Receives renewal notes. Protests items when it is necessary. Causes notes to be presented at other places, when place of payment is other than the bank. Follows up on the value of collateral. In the case of real estate notes, sees that mortgages are properly recorded and checks certificates of title. Checks fire insurance coverage. Must be familiar with Negotiable Instruments Act and standard terms of extension agreements.

Banking - ContinuedTELLER, PAYING OR PAYING AND RECEIVING, COMMERCIAL

Cashes customers' personal or other checks. May also receive deposits on checking accounts and make entries in customers' account books. Writes up or signs deposit slips to be used later in balancing books. May record the daily transactions and balance accounts. May supervise one or more clerks who record details of transactions, such as names, dates, serial numbers, and amounts involved so that pertinent data may be distributed among the several departments for recording, filing, and clearing. May also handle withdrawals and deposits on savings accounts.

TELLER, SAVINGS

Receives deposits and pays out withdrawals on savings accounts. Makes entries in customers' account books. Writes up or signs deposit slips to be used later in balancing books. May record daily transactions and balance accounts. May supervise one or more clerks who record details of transactions.

TYPIST

(See Office, page 43, for description.)

Insurance CarriersBILLER, MACHINE

(See Office, page 41, for description.)

BOOKKEEPER, HAND

(See Office, page 41, for description.)

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(See Office, page 41, for description.)

CALCULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(See Office, page 41, for description.)

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

(See Office, page 41, for description.)

CLERK, FILE

(See Office, page 41, for description.)

Insurance Carriers - ContinuedCLERK, GENERAL

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

CLERK, PAYROLL

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

KEY-PUNCH OPERATOR

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

OFFICE BOY OR GIRL

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

SECRETARY

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

STENOGRAPHER, TECHNICAL

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(See Office, page 42, for description.)

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

(See Office, page 43, for description.)

TYPIST

(See Office, page 43, for description.)

Power LaundriesCLERK, RETAIL RECEIVING

A person who receives work from routemen or from customers over the counter in the receiving office or store of a dry-cleaning or laundry establishment and whose work involves most of the following: maintaining a record of articles or bundles received; returning completed work to customers who call for it; collecting payment and maintaining simple records of money received; and in establishments where dry cleaning is done, fastening an identifying marker to each article, examining an article for defects such as holes, stains or tears, and making a record of the identification symbol assigned to each article with a brief description of the article and of any defects noted. This classification does not include store managers.

EXTRACTOR OPERATOR

(Whizzer operator)

A worker who removes surplus moisture from materials (such as wet cloth, clothing, knit goods, and yarn) by operating an extractor and whose work involves most of the following: loading material into perforated drum of machine by hand or hoist; closing lid and starting machine, allowing it to run a predetermined time or until fluid stops flowing from drain; removing partly dried materials; and hand trucking materials within the department. In addition the worker may assist the Washer in loading, operating, or unloading the washing machine.

FINISHER, FLATWORK, MACHINE

A worker who performs flatwork finishing operations by machine and whose work involves one or more of the following: shaking out the creases in semi-dry washing to prepare it for the flatwork ironing machine; feeding clean, damp flatwork pieces into the flatwork ironing machine by placing the articles on the feeder rollers; and catching or receiving articles as they emerge from the machine and partially folding them.

IDENTIFIER

A worker who sorts soiled bundles, places the contents into various bags and by means of flags, pins or other devices identifies the net with a customer tag or ticket. In addition may weigh, list or count some or all articles contained in each bundle. This classification does not include workers who mark or otherwise identify each individual piece contained in a bundle.

MARKER

A worker who marks or affixes by hand or mechanical means, customer identifying symbols on soiled garments, linens, or other articles. In addition may weigh, list, or count articles contained in each bundle, sort contents of each bundle into groups according to treatment to be received, or note and record any damaged or stained condition of articles. This classification does not include workers who do sorting, examining, or listing without marking the various articles.

PRESSER, MACHINE, SHIRTS

A worker who operates or tends the operation of one or more of the several type machines that press shirts, and who perform such shirt pressing operations as body pressing, bosom pressing, collar and cuff pressing, and/or sleeve pressing.

Power Laundries - ContinuedWASHER, MACHINE

A worker who operates one or more washing machines to wash household linens, garments, curtains, drapes and other articles and whose work involves the following; manipulating valves, switches, and levers to start and stop the machine and to control the amount and temperature of water for the sudsing and rinsing of each batch; mixing and adding soap, bluing and bleaching solutions; and loading and unloading the washing machine. In addition may make minor repairs to washing machine.

WRAPPER, BUNDLE

A worker who wraps packages or finished products, or packs articles, goods, or materials in cardboard boxes and secures the package or box with twine, ribbon, gummed tape, or paste. The worker may segregate articles according to size or type, or according to customer's order and inspect articles for defects before wrapping.

Auto Repair ShopsBODY REPAIRMAN, METAL

(Automobile-collision servicesman; fender and body repairman; body man)

Repairs damaged automobile fenders and bodies to restore their original shape and smoothness of surface by hammering out and filling dents, and by welding breaks in the metal. May remove bolts and nuts, take off old fenders, and install new fenders. May perform such related tasks as replacing broken glass and repairing damaged radiators and woodwork. May paint repaired surfaces.

ELECTRICIAN, AUTOMOTIVE

(Ignition repairman)

Repairs and installs ignition systems, starters, coils, panel instruments, wiring, and other electrical systems and equipment on automobiles: performs such duties as diagnosing trouble by visual inspection or by use of testing devices; adjusting timing; adjusting distributor breaker-point gaps with thickness gage; replacing defective parts on starters, generators, and distributors; and replacing defective ignition and lighting wires. May test and repair generators. May repair and adjust carburetors.

Auto Repair Shops - ContinuedGREASER

(Lubricating man)

Lubricates, by means of hand-operated or compressed-air operated grease guns and oil sprays, all parts of automobile or truck where lubrication is required, using proper type lubricant on the various points on chassis or motors; drains old lubricant from lubricant reservoirs and refills with new. May perform other related duties, such as checking radiator water level, checking and adding distilled water to battery, repairing tires, etc. May also perform duties of washer.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE

Repairs automobiles and trucks, performing such duties as disassembling and overhauling engines, transmissions, clutches, rear ends, and other assemblies on automobiles, replacing worn or broken parts, grinding valves, adjusting brakes, tightening body bolts, aligning wheels, etc. In addition to general automotive mechanics, this classification also includes workers whose duties are limited to repairing and overhauling the motor.

Class A - Repairs, rebuilds, or overhauls engines, transmissions, clutches, rear ends or other assemblies, replaces worn or broken parts, grinds valves, bores cylinders, fits rings. In addition may adjust brakes or lights, tighten body bolts, align wheels, etc. May remove or replace motors, transmissions or other assemblies. May do machining of parts.

Class B - Adjusts brakes or lights, tightens body bolts, aligns wheels, or makes other adjustments or repairs of a minor nature; or removes and replaces motors, transmissions, clutches, rear ends, etc., but does no repairing, rebuilding, or overhauling of these assemblies. Workers who are employed as helpers to Mechanics are excluded from this classification.

WASHER, AUTOMOBILE

(Car washer; wash boy)

Washes automobiles and trucks; sweeps and cleans interior of automobile; may polish auto vehicle bodies, using polishing compound and a cloth. Various parts of this job may be performed by individual workers in automobile laundries production lines.

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Key-punch operator (insurance carriers)	57	28
Labeler and packer (paints and varnishes)	50	24
Laborer, building (building construction)	-	30
Laborer, plaster (building construction)	-	30
Laborer, plumber (building construction)	-	30
Lather (building construction)	-	30
Linenkeeper (ocean transport)	-	33
Longshoreman (stevedoring)	-	34
Machine operator (printing)	-	34
Machine tender (machinist) (printing)	-	34
Machinist (building construction)	-	30
Machinist (ocean transport)	-	33
Machinist, maintenance	44	16
Machinist, production (machinery)	54	26
Mailer (printing)	-	34
Maintenance man, general utility	44	16
Maintenance man, general utility (paints and varnishes)	50	24

Description	Page Number	
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Marble setter (building construction)	-	30
Marker (laundries)	57	29
Marshmallow beater (bakeries)	-	30
Mechanic (malt liquors)	-	31
Mechanic, automotive (auto repair shops)	58	29
Mechanic, automotive (maintenance)	44	16
Mechanic, maintenance	44	16
Messman (ocean transport)	-	33
Milling-machine operator (machinery)	55	26
Millwright	44	16
Mixer (bakeries)	-	30
Mixer (paints and varnishes)	50	24
Molder (bakeries)	-	30
Molder operator (bakeries)	-	30
Mosaic and terrazzo worker (building construction)	-	30
Motorman (local transit)	-	31
Motortruck driver	-	32
Nurse, industrial (registered)	43	14
Office boy	42	7
Office boy (insurance carriers)	57	28
Office girl	42	11
Office girl (insurance carriers)	57	28
Oiler	45	17
Oiler (ocean transport)	-	33
Operator, bus (local transit)	-	31
Operator, elevator (building service)	-	31
Order filler	46	18
Oven loader (bakeries)	-	30
Ovenman (bakeries)	-	30
Oven worker (bakeries)	-	30
Packer	46	19
Packer (bakeries)	-	30
Packer (men's and boys' suits and coats)	47	22
Painter (building construction)	-	30
Painter, maintenance	45	17
Panner (bakeries)	-	30
Pantryman (ocean transport)	-	33
Photoengraver (printing)	-	34
Pipe fitter, maintenance	45	17
Plasterer (building construction)	-	30
Platform man, loader and unloader (malt liquors)	-	31
Plumber (building construction)	-	30
Plumber (ocean transport)	-	32
Plumber, maintenance	45	17
Porter	45	18
Porter (building service)	-	31
Press assistant (printing)	-	34
Press feeder (printing)	-	34
Presser, finish (men's and boys' suits and coats)	47	21
Presser, finish, hand (men's and boys' suits and coats)	47	21
Presser, finish, hand (men's and boys' dress shirts and nightwear)	50	24
Presser, finish, machine (men's and boys' suits and coats)	47	21
Presser, hand (women's and misses' dresses)	49	23
Presser, machine, shirts (laundries)	57	29
Pressman, cylinder presses (printing)	-	34
Pressman-in-charge, (printing)	-	34
Pressman, platen (printing)	-	34

Description	Page Number	
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Pressmen, web presses (printing)	-	34
Proof-machine operator (banking)	56	27
Quartermaster (ocean transport)	-	33
Receiving clerk	46	19
Roofer, composition (building construction)	-	30
Roofer, slate and tile (building construction)	-	30
Seaman, able (ocean transport)	-	32
Seaman, ordinary (ocean transport)	-	32
Second hand (bakeries)	-	30
Secretary	42	7, 11
Secretary (insurance carriers)	57	28
Sewer, hand (men's and boys' suits and coats)	47	22
Sewer, hand (women's and misses' dresses)	49	23
Sewing-machine operator (men's and boys' suits and coats)	47	21, 22
Sewing-machine operator, dress shirts (men's and boys' dress shirts and nightwear)	50	24
Sewing-machine operator, section system (women's and misses' dresses)	49	23
Sewing-machine operator, single-hand (tailor) system (women's and misses' dresses)	49	23
Shaper, edge and bottom (men's and boys' suits and coats)	48	21
Sheet-metal worker (building construction)	-	30
Sheet-metal worker, maintenance	45	17
Shipping clerk	46	19
Shipping-and-receiving clerk	46	19
Side laster, machine (women's cement process shoes)	51	25
Sign painter (building construction)	-	30
Silverman (ocean transport)	-	33
Sole attacher, cement process (women's cement process shoes)	51	25
Sprinkler fitter (building construction)	-	30
Starter (building service)	-	31
Starter, assistant (building service)	-	31
Steam fitter (building construction)	-	30
Stenographer, general	42	7, 12
Stenographer, general (banking)	56	27
Stenographer, general (insurance carriers)	57	28
Stenographer, technical	42	12
Stenographer, technical (insurance carriers)	57	28
Stereotyper (printing)	-	34
Steward, chief (ocean transport)	-	33
Steward, deck (ocean transport)	-	33
Steward, second (ocean transport)	-	33
Stock clerk, garments (men's and boys' suits and coats)	48	22
Stock handler	46	19
Stonecutter (building construction)	-	30
Stonemason (building construction)	-	30
Storekeeper (ocean transport)	-	33
Storekeeper, assistant (ocean transport)	-	33
Structural-iron worker (building construction)	-	30
Switchboard operator	42	12
Switchboard operator (insurance carriers)	57	28
Switchboard operator-receptionist	42	12
Switchboard operator-receptionist (insurance carriers)	57	28
Truck driver	46	20
Tabulating-machine operator	42	7, 13
Tabulating-machine operator (insurance carriers)	57	28

Description	Page Number	
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Technician (paints and varnishes)	50	24
Teller, all around (banking)	56	27
Teller, note (banking)	56	27
Teller, paying or paying and receiving, commercial (banking)	56	27
Teller, savings (banking)	56	27
Tender, bricklayer (building construction)	-	30
Third hand (bakeries)	-	30
Thread laster (children's stitchdown shoes)	52	25
Thread trimmer (men's and boys' dress shirts and nightwear)	48	24
Thread trimmer (men's and boys' suits and coats)	48	22
Thread trimmer (women's and misses' dresses)	49	23
Tile layer (building construction)	-	30
Tinter (paints and varnishes)	50	24
Tool-and-die maker (machinery)	55	26
Top stitcher (children's stitchdown shoes)	52	25
Top stitcher (women's cement process shoes)	52	25
Tracer	43	14
Transcribing-machine operator, general	43	13
Transcribing-machine operator, general (insurance carriers)	57	28
Transcribing-machine operator, technical	43	13
Tray-oven operator (bakeries)	-	30
Treer (children's stitchdown shoes)	52	25
Treer (women's cement process shoes)	52	25
Trucker, hand	46	19
Trucker, hand (machinery)	55	26
Trucker, hand (paints and varnishes)	50	24
Trucker, power	46	20
Typist	43	8, 13
Typist (banking)	56	27
Typist (insurance carriers)	57	28
Under-presser (men's and boys' suits and coats)	48	21
Utilityman (ocean transport)	-	33
Vamper (children's stitchdown shoes)	52	25
Vamper (women's cement process shoes)	52	25
Varnish maker (paints and varnishes)	50	24
Waiter (ocean transport)	-	33
Waiter, head (ocean transport)	-	33
Waitress (ocean transport)	-	33
Washer, automobile (auto repair shops)	58	29
Washer, machine (laundries)	58	29
Watchman	46	20
Watchman (ocean transport)	-	33
Watertender (ocean transport)	-	33
Welder, hand (machinery)	55	26
Window washer (building service)	-	31
Wiper (ocean transport)	-	33
Wood-heel-seat fitter, hand (women's cement process shoes)	52	25
Wood-heel-seat fitter, machine (women's cement process shoes)	52	25
Work distributor (men's and boys' suits and coats)	48	22
Work distributor (women's and misses' dresses)	49	23
Working foreman, processing departments (men's and boys' dress shirts and nightwear)	50	24
Wrapper (bakeries)	-	30
Wrapper, bundle (laundries)	58	29
Wrapping-machine operator (bakeries)	-	30
Yeoman (ocean transport)	-	33

